The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1872.—TEN PAGES. NUMBER 256.

SMITH VS. STOREY.

The Chicago Times Again Found Guilty of Publishing a Libel.

Mrs. E. P. Smith Obtains a Verdict for $200 Against W. F. Storey.

There has been on trial for some days, before Judge Rogers and a jury, an action on the case brought by Elizabeth P. Smith against Wilbur F. Storey. In her declaration the plaintiff states that by her neighbors she is universally esteemed a chaste and proper woman; that she is unmarried, is a dressmaker by occupation, and the inventor of a pattern-chart; that she for some time resided at the Woman's Home, West Jackson street, where she roomed with a Mrs. Hale, superintendent of the dining-room. Knowing these facts, Mr. Storey, in the Chicago Times, seeking to bring her into disrepute, made a publication headed "An Unfortunate Scandal. Damaging Disclosures, or a Strange Hallucination. A Lady at the Woman's Home Charged with Improper Conduct. The Accused Arrested and Incarcerated for Slander." The article then proceeded to state that persons of an inquiring mind, perhaps, speculated upon the cause of the nightly peregrinations of pretty shop-girls westward of Madison, or southward on State street. Unexpressed the idea that perhaps these girls lived at home with their parents, spending the nights in honorable and praiseworthy occupations; but stated that in a large and wicked city, sometimes such girls were led astray. To avoid this, philanthropic persons had provided means, in the form of a home for friendless females. The Woman's Home, which had become eminently popular with the sex, so that it has been a success; but at last, "a black sheep will always make their appearance in a flock, so the institution in question has been doomed to experience one of those evils which it is not always in the power of human foresight to avoid." The paper then stated that a reliable person being wanted to superintend the dining-room, a Mrs. Hale was accepted for the position. Among other duties, it was hers to close the house for the night. Mrs. Smith applied about this time for board, and, for want of other accommodation, was placed in the room of this Mrs. Hale, with whom she established pleasant relations. This Mrs. Smith the article identified as the pattern-chart inventor. It then stated that on a certain occasion this Mrs. Smith was late in arriving at the house, and that after she had retired, at about 3 o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Hale, her room-mate, heard conversation in the neighboring bed, as well as a prolonged kiss. She then saw the form of a man arise from the side of Mrs. Smith, whereupon the man dressed himself, Mrs. Smith saying: "But can you leave me now, Henry, while there are yet several hours before daylight?" It gave a supposed answer, ending with a kiss, and described that Mrs. Hale lay during the night in quiet agony, owing to the peculiar circumstances of her position. On the coming in of morning she narrated the adventure to the matron. Mrs. Smith denied the facts, and subsequently Mrs. Hale was arrested and held to bail in an action to recover for the slander. It then stated that the managers of the Home were in no way responsible for the scandal. Twenty thousand dollars were demanded as damages.

Defendant justified, which means that he averred he could prove the improper act he charged. The testimony included that of Mrs. Hale, who swore to the truth of her statement, which involved the unchastity of her room-mate. On the other side, independent of the oath of plaintiff, it appears that Mrs. Hale has charge of the doors, locking them when the lodgers retired, and that, if the "gallant" had retired, he must have proceeded through a window 20 feet above the pavement, at the imminent peril of his life, and, by reason of want of outside clothing, of his liberty, in case a policeman was attending to his ordinary duty.

The Court instructed the jury, in substance, that publishers of newspapers are entitled to no special privileges above other members of the community. Their rights are common to all, and the same measure of responsibility attaches to them for the publication of false, slanderous, and malicious statements as to individuals. They have the same right as any individual member of the community to publish the truth, but no more right to publish a falsehood injurious to another. So, if the defendant published the article in question, with the meaning and sense attributed to it in the plaintiff's declaration, and if the article tended to impeach the virtue of plaintiff, the verdict should be for her. And, upon the matter of malice, in their common acceptation, the words would include ill-will, but at law malice would be included in the performance of a wrongful act intentionally and wrongfully done, without legal justification or excuse. So, upon the publication of a libel, malice would be presumed to have existed unless there was excuse for the publication; and the intention of the publisher in making the publication is immaterial, except on the question of damages, for the law regards every one as bound to make reparation for any injury he may inflict, and it can make no difference to a party actually injured whether the injury was or was not intended. Wherefore, if the defendant published of the plaintiff words which, by their common acceptation, would impute to her unchastity, the verdict should be for plaintiff. This being so, if defendant (as he had done) pleaded, in justification, the burden of proof was upon the defendant to show, by a preponderance of evidence, that the woman was guilty, while she was not called on to disprove her character; for defendant must prove all the substantial allegations of his publication. This being so, if the defendant has pleaded in justification otherwise than in good faith, and without reasonable expectation of sustaining it by proofs, this should be considered as a reiteration of the slander (if there were) and tend to enhance the damages. If the defendant was guilty, then his wealth should be considered in connection with all concurrent facts in the assessment of damages.

But there was a legal right upon the part of the defendant to interpose a plea of justification, if he did it in good faith, and under a belief that he could prove the allegations made in his publication; wherefore he should not be punished for it if he, in good faith, made the plea, and, in proof of this plea, he need only satisfy the jury by a preponderance of testimony.

The jury was out some six hours, arguing upon the amount of damages. The question of guilt was easily settled. Counsel for plaintiff had scrupulously informed the Court and jury that this was no mercenary case. The jury so understood it, and awarded $200 as damages.

SUITS.

Suit Department

of the popular West Side House, 328 Madison-st.

3,000 Ladies Suits of Silk, Suits of Linen, Suits of Alpaca, Suits of Lawn, Suits of Cretonne, and of other materials, at prices that will electrify and amaze buyers at their cheapness. For decided bargains in choice and desirable goods, visit the One Price Cash House of HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY, 328 & 330 West Madison-st.

GENTS' GOODS.

GRUBEY,

No. 176 West Washington-st., has received an additional invoice of ENGLISH CHECK and DIAGONAL WORSTEDS, Scotch and BATIEST COATINGS of the latest and most elegant designs, as well as the choicest LONDON and ELBOUFF CASSIMERES. Look to your interests and examine.

Don't Forget! **176.**

IRON AND STEEL.

PIG IRON!

We have on hand, and for sale, a limited amount of LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL and SCOTCH PIG IRON, Which we desire to close out AT ONCE, having to change locations May 1.

RHODES & BRADLEY, 66 Market-st.

ENGINES.

RICHARDS' IRON WORKS, 47 & 49 South Jefferson-st., Builders of Strictly First-class Portable and Stationary **ENGINES,** UPRIGHT, HOISTING and MARINE **ENGINES.**

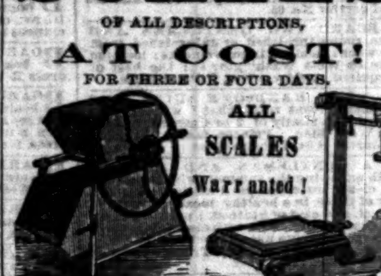
One of our Stationary Engines of 250 HORSE POWER may be seen running at the Joliet Rolling Mills. Also a large number of Portable and Stationary Engines of all sizes in Chicago and throughout the West.

We also make a specialty of **Power Hoisting Machines and Elevators** For Stores and Public Buildings. Machinery for **GRAIN ELEVATORS,** Shafting, Pulleys, Buckets, &c., to order.

SCALES.

REMOVAL.

500 SCALES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AT COST! FOR THREE OR FOUR DAYS.



ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF **TRUCKS,** Sugar Mills, &c. CHICAGO SCALE CO., 34 and 36 West Washington-st.

MILLINERY.

Wholesale Millinery.

GAGE BROTHERS & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash-av.

The LARGEST building devoted to our line of business in the United States. Our SPACIOUS Salesrooms contains the largest stock of LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S HATS. A full line of the celebrated AA RIBBONS; also, BOILED RIBBONS and GROS GRAINS in all the NEW Shades, FRENCH and AMERICAN FLOWERS, a superior stock SILKS, CRAPES, LACES, etc., etc., to be found in Chicago. We invite particular attention to our stock of **Notions and Fancy Goods** as being EQUAL to any in the city. Inspection and comparison invited. Lowest prices on all goods.

MOVING.

MOVING. Safes, Machinery, and Furniture handled with care. E. T. HENDRICKSON. Office and Stables 196 and 198 South Clark.

MOVING. Good large teams and competent packers and drivers can be hired for moving furniture, any day this week, by applying at office of B. HOLBROOK. 176 South Canal-st.

MOVING. Household goods moved carefully and promptly to any part of the city. UNION TEAMING CO., Room 9, Board of Trade building, foot of East Madison-st.

MOVING. C. Y. Trucks and careful men furnished at short notice. Leave orders at 461 Wabash-av.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

National Lodge, No. 596, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication Tuesday evening, April 30, 1872. Amendments to By-Laws and other important business is to be transacted. Every member is requested to be present at 8 o'clock, sharp. L. A. HAMBLEN, W. M.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special Conclave of CHICAGO COMMANDERY, No. 19, K. T., MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Work on K. T. Order. JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

United A. O. Druids.

Columbia Grove No. 5. Members of this Grove will meet in force Tuesday, April 30, 8 p. m., at 14 South Clark-st., for general and quarterly business; also, election of officers for the ensuing term. T. H. WESTON, F. & R. Secretary.

A. P. A.

Garden City Lodge No. 7, American Protestant Association, regular meeting next Wednesday evening, corner of Eighteenth and Clark-sts., for the payment of dues, nominations and election of officers. Per order of W. M. H. C. THOMPSON, Rec. Secretary.

I. O. B. B.

Maurice Mayer Lodge No. 195. Members of this lodge please take notice that our regular meeting will be held again every Monday at 8 o'clock p. m., at our new hall, No. 475 Wabash-av., Room 14. A large attendance is expected, as business of importance will be transacted. By order of the President. Sal. Shiffman, Recording Secretary.

Notice, Milwaukee-av.

There will be a public meeting of the residents and property owners on Milwaukee-av., between Division-st. and North-av., at Wichmann's Saloon, No. 692 Milwaukee-av., on Tuesday evening, April 30, at 8 o'clock, to provide for continuing the pavement and other street improvements on said avenue to North-av. Let all be in attendance without fail. Now is the time to make the improvement and advance your property.

DRY GOODS.

Retail Department.

J. V. FARWELL & CO., MONROE AND FRANKLIN-STS.

Shawls, Domestics, Ribbons, Notions, Silks, Laces, Cloths, Gloves, Hosiery, Flannels, Carpets, Upholstery, Underwear, Embroideries, Millinery, Dress Goods, Suits and Sacques, White Goods, Parasols and Umbrellas, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Linen and Housekeeping Goods.

These are the names of the different Departments in our Retail Establishment. As it is our determination to keep them well supplied with choice seasonable goods, such as we can guarantee to the public, we expect they will favor us with their patronage, as everything will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper than they are to be had elsewhere.

J. V. FARWELL & CO., Monroe and Franklin-sts.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., Have removed their South Side Store to **942 STATE,** Near Twentieth-st., where they will open on Monday, April the 29th, a large and assorted stock of **Dry Goods.** Buyers can rely on buying the best goods and saving from 20 to 30 per cent. West Side Store, 290 W. Madison-st. GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF Carpets, Cloths, Mattings, &c. CORNER CONGRESS & STATE STS.

INSURANCE.

THE Traders' Insurance COMPANY Of Chicago, Illinois.

Cash Capital, **Half Million Dollars,** Invested in **REGISTERED BONDS OF THE United States.**

OFFICERS:

B. P. HUTCHINSON, President.
S. A. KENT, Vice President.
WM. E. ROLLO, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

B. P. HUTCHINSON,	NATHAN CORWITH,
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S. A. KENT,	T. L. PARKER,
CHAS. B. POPE,	CHARLES COMSTOCK,
ASA DOW,	W. D. HOUGHTELING,
R. B. STEVENS,	H. C. RANNY,
C. L. CULVER,	MARSHALL FIELD,
A. G. BURT,	E. A. HUBBELL,
F. W. PRESTON,	E. A. KENT, New York,
S. H. McCREA,	JOHN TYRRELL,
WILLIAM E. DOGGETT,	CHARLES P. KELLOGG,
B. F. MURPHY,	G. W. CHAMPLIN,
WILLIAM DICKINSON,	W. H. MURRAY,
GEORGE ELLISON,	W. F. TOBEY,
ROBERT WARREN,	J. K. FISHER,
J. M. RICHMOND,	HOWARD PRIESTLY.

Buffalo, N. Y.

ENTERPRISE Insurance Co. of Phila. Pa. I will buy a limited amount of claims against this Company. T. L. MILLER, 45 South Desplaines-st.

MERCHANTS'. Adjusted claims in above Company purchased, By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 386 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., Manufacturers of the favorite **Bauer Pianos,**

Organs, etc. General Agents for the celebrated **KNABE PIANOS.** Importers of BAND INSTRUMENTS and all kinds of MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 390, 392, 394 & 396 Wabash-av. Late Church of the Messiah.

CUTLERY.

C. D. AUSTIN & CO. Would announce that they have opened a **Retail Department** at their New Quarters, No. 260 Wabash-av., where may be found at all times the celebrated **UNION POCKET CUTLERY.** Also a large stock and great variety of **TABLE CUTLERY,** *SHEARS, SCISSORS, &C.*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

For Sale. Planing-Mill Doing a Large Business. Good location. Or would take a partner with $10,000 to $15,000 capital. References given and required. Address MILL, Tribune office.

FOR SALE. IRON FOUNDRY, corner Halsted and Carroll sts., or will sell Engine, Boiler, Cranes, etc., at a bargain. FORD, MANUFACTURING CO., 30 West Washington-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WENDELL & HYMAN *Have just received by direct importation* **From Paris,** A complete stock of FRENCH CLOCKS, surpassing anything that has been seen here in this line in elegance, taste, and fulness. We have all the facilities to sell them at as low figures as any importing house in this country. We also call attention to our large stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, and can fairly maintain that, in assortment as well as in low prices, we defy competition. Wendell & Hyman, 501 Wabash-av.

NEW GOODS! WE HAVE now in stock a very large assortment of Satin Finished Silver-plated Ware, all new Patterns, and the best quality. We keep the largest variety of Fine Gold Stem-winding Watches in the West, cased to our order, and extra heavy. The best goods and the lowest prices. **N. MATSON & CO.** 481 Wabash-av.

FOR ALL KINDS OF Imported and American Watches, Solid Gold Jewelry, Diamonds, Silverware, and Silver-plated Ware, *Call at the only first-class Jewelry Store in the city,* 452 Wabash-av. **JOHN G. ASHLEMAN.**

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE *MEDIUM AND FINE,* AT VERY LOW PRICES. RUDOLPH & THOMALEN, 153 West Washington-st., Between Union and Halsted-sts.

WM. W. STRONG, Fashionable FURNITURE, [Late 203 Randolph-st.,] 353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago. Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st. We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

WANTED.

BUSINESS. A gentleman of good business acquirements, with $15,000 cash, would like to invest $10,000 to $15,000 as active partner in some good reliable house which business can bear a thorough examination, and where the above amount would be advantageous in extending the trade. All communications strictly confidential. Address with real name and stating kind of business with particulars, L 18, Tribune office.

Real Estate Wanted. Between Randolph and Van Buren-sts., 20 or 40 feet, east front, any depth, with an alley. State price and terms to S 88, Tribune office.

TO CONTRACTORS. Estimates wanted on a four-story and basement stone front building, 25x110 feet, of parties who are willing to take in part payment two new two-story frame houses at Maplewood. No favors shown; the lowest responsible bidder will get the contract. Address or call on MARTIN DAWSON, 33 South Green-st.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERY AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. A party desires a situation with a good firm with prospect of taking an interest after a time. Address T 39, Tribune office.

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE. RARE COLLECTION OF **CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS AND ELEGANT FURNITURE,** At Auction, No. 517 Wabash-av. To be sold on Monday, April 29, at 10 o'clock, the entire household effects, consisting of handsome Parlor & Chamber Sets, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, quite new, Feather Beds and Mattrasses, LARGE MIRRORS, AND CHOICE ORNAMENTS, Glassware, Crockery, and Kitchen Furniture, Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers, and Stoves. To be sold without reserve by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FRAME BUILDING AT AUCTION. 169 WABASH-AV. We will sell, without reserve, on Monday morning, April 29, the frame building situated 169 Wabash-av. Sale to take place at 11 o'clock, on the premises. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. The Cook County National Bank will be open for business on Monday, April 29, in the Boone Block, Nos. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st.

REMOVAL. WE ARE NOW OCCUPYING **Our New Store,** (AT THE OLD LOCATION), 147 & 149 Dearborn-st. **HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO.**

REMOVAL. C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., Have removed their Retail Department to 942 STATE-ST., Nearly Opposite their former Location.

REMOVAL. J. M. HARVEY, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' **CLOTHING,** TO 444 WABASH-AV., Cor. Peck court.

THE DOCTORS CARR Have changed their residence to **Belgrave Terrace,** 46 SOUTH MAY-ST. Their offices remain at the old place, 327 West Madison, corner Curtis. Office hours 10 to 11, 3 to 4, and 7 to 8.

On account of my dissolving partnership on the 18th, with George Dale, of the firm of Horton & Dale, subjecting me to a removal, I wish to inform my patrons, and those who wish to consult me professionally, that my Office and residence will be on May 1 at No. 207 Twenty-fifth-st. JOHN HORTON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.

WALL PAPER, &c.

WALL PAPER Calsomining, Painting, AND PAPER HANGING. **E. L. CLEMENT,** NO. 9 VINCENNES-AV., First Door South of Douglas House.

LAWN MOWER.

DON'T Purchase a LAWN MOWER until you have examined **The Excelsior!** The best Hand and Horse-Power Lawn Mower ever offered to the public. Each machine warranted, and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circulars, or call and examine the machines at **Bradley & Banks'** Agricultural Warehouse, 46 & 48 West Lake-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

RYAN & CARETTI, Artistic Fresco Painters, AND INTERIOR DECORATORS, 1386 STATE-ST. Churches, Halls, and private residences decorated in the highest style of the art.

Anderson's European Hotel DINING-ROOMS. Boone Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts. Entrance from Board of Trade Alley, from Madison-st., or through main entrance of Block No. 131 LaSalle-st. Breakfast, dinner and supper.

BOSS BUILDERS. Wood working Machinery, Yankee Matcher, Medium Tenoning Machine, 4-roll Clipper Planer, Medium Fence, Morticer, Slat Tenoner, Panel Raiser, Sand Papering Machine, and many other machines used by builders, made by C. R. Rogers & Co., for sale at a bargain. Machines almost new. By T. & H. SMITH & CO., Pekin, Ill.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

BRICK FOR SALE. 20,000 Wisconsin White Pressed Brick. 200,000 Wisconsin White Common Brick, on Dock, at Randolph-st. bridge. 24,000 Red Brick, very cheap. 200,000 Red Brick, large size. PIERCE & SKELSEY, 181 1-2 LaSalle-st.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE. Inquire at 162 Adams-st., between LaSalle and Clark. J. D. DECREET, or C. E. JENKINS.

REAL ESTATE.

WHO WANTS A First-Class Home? EVERYBODY, OF COURSE. **50 FAMILIES** Can each of them purchase a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE on their own terms, if they will attend the **Great Auction Sale,** OF **50 Marble and Brick Houses,** To be made by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., On Monday Morning, April 29.

To-morrow morning, at 10 1-2 o'clock, a FREE SPECIAL TRAIN will leave the Illinois Central Depot, foot of Lake-st., which will stop at Twenty-second-st., for passengers who desire to attend the sale. Do not forget what we say of these houses. They are all first-class, built of the best material, and in the best manner, with eleven rooms each, gas, water, and every modern convenience for comfort, and SUCH EASY TERMS. Read the advertisement in the auction column. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE, By C. C. THAYER & CO. Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents. 180 Michigan-av. **BARGAINS.** Wabash-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 46x181 ft, with cottage, $185 per foot. Douglas-place, 70x125 ft, $125 per foot. Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 50x125 ft, $80 per foot. Forest-av., near Thirty-third-st., 50x125 ft, $80 per foot. Indiana-av., corner of Forty-fifth-st., 102x170 ft, $60 per foot. Fifty-first-st., N. E. corner Madison-st., 150x150 ft, $60 per foot. Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50x165 ft, $150 per foot. West Lake-st., east of Union Park, 25x181 ft, with excellent improvements, only $8,500. **DOCK PROPERTY.** 200x200 ft fronting on Lumber-st., south of Twelfth-st., $225 per foot. Also excellent bargains in acre property in vicinity of the Parks.

REAL ESTATE. Elegant Residence Property on and adjacent to **Ashland-av.** The most desirable MANUFACTURING and DOCK PROPERTY in the city, having track connections with all the railroads entering the city. Also a great variety of business and residence property on and adjacent to BLUE ISLAND-AV., TWELFTH, and TWENTY-SECOND-STS. All on easy terms to parties desiring to improve. **S. J. WALKER,** No. 183 West Washington-st.

To Capitalists and Hotel Men. We are the owners of that desirable property on West Lake-st. (204 feet), facing Union Park (184 feet), base 122 feet, referred to in The Tribune of last Sunday as the best location on the West Side for a Hotel. We are now ready to negotiate with responsible parties for the erection of a Hotel thereon, as follows: We will put the lot (unencumbered) at its real value against sufficient capital to build the Hotel, and share in the ownership of the whole property on a fair and equitable basis. We have a similar proposition from a heavy furniture dealer to furnish it as above, and all that is now wanting is the money to build the building. Address or call on KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Room 1 Welch's Building, 63 and 65 South Canal-st.

A NICE HOME. Rare chance for a nice home on the South Side, within a few minutes' walk of horse or steam cars. A beautiful grove lot. House of 9 rooms, brick basement, 4 large wardrobes, buttery, china closets, bathroom, and water closet, store-room, hot and cold water, etc. Why pay exorbitant rents when you can secure a nice home for $5,000, on easy terms? For particulars apply to JAMES M. WOOD, 74 Langley-st.

DESIRALE PROPERTY FOR SALE. ON MICHIGAN-AV., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts. Lot 49x130, including party walls (brick) and frame house. Apply to CHAS. HANFORD & CO., 479 South Canal-st.

Dwelling House for Sale. A new two story and basement brick house, with 10 rooms, handsome swelled front, pressed brick, stone trimmings, with large two-story brick barn in rear. Half block south of Madison-st cars and omnibuses. Lot 28x125 feet. Terms easy. Apply at house No. 19 Honore-st. JOHN G. ROGERS.

FOR SALE. 31 PARK-AV. AT A BARGAIN—A fine two-story and basement brick house, with 30-foot lot; only a few doors from Union Park. House newly refitted. Large part of purchase money on long time at 7 per cent. Apply to GREENLEAF & PAUL, Room 17 Central Union Block.

For Sale or Rent LAND SUITABLE FOR A **STONE YARD,** Near Polk-st. Bridge. Apply to C. H. & G. C. WALKER, LaSalle-st.

For Sale $4,500 House two-stories, with 8 foot basement; well built; to be finished May 1; easy accessible to steam and Cottage Grove street cars. Call on J. L. McKEEVER, Office, 16 Boone Block, 131 LaSalle-st. Also, cheap lots south of Douglas Place.

FOR SALE Elegant Residence, No. 27 Twenty-fifth-st. All modern improvements. Apply to C. H. & G. C. WALKER, LaSalle-st.

FRAME HOUSE FOR SALE. To be removed, now occupied by Anderson's Steam Laundry, No. 157 Dearborn-st. Inquire at ANDERSON'S Dining-rooms, Boone Block, corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts.

Nice Two-Story Cottage At Hyde Park, FOR SALE, on easy terms. Lot 66x148, on a corner near the station, east of the railroad. Possession May 1. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE. Marble front house near Ashland-av., two stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Immediate possession. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 146 East Adams-st.

FOR SALE, $8,000. House and lot 25x170 feet, containing 11 large rooms, with every convenience. Will stand close inspection. No shoddy about it. Call and see it, No. 35 Union-av. Apply to J. L. McKEEVER, office 16 Boone Block, 131 LaSalle-st. Also cheap lots south of Douglas Place.

SUBURBAN HOMES. For sale or exchange for Chicago property: only $3,500. Beautiful cottage with large grounds, filled with fruit and shade trees, and flowers in abundance, situated on the bluff overlooking the Fox River, the most delightful part of the town. Town has 1,500 inhabitants, and growing fast. Apply to J. L. McKEEVER, office 16 Boone Block, 131 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Sub-Lot 9 of Lots 3, 4 and 5, in Block 37, O. T. [being 24 feet on Dearborn-st., near Washington-st.] Sub-Lot 4 of Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Block 58, O. T. [being 44 feet on LaSalle-st., between Washington and Madison-sts.] S. ½ of Lot 12, Block 137, S. S. Add'n [being 25 feet on State-st., near Congress-st.] Proposals for each of above Lots will be received until 12 m. of April 29, 1872, and submitted to the Common Council. A. H. BURLEY, Chicago, April 23, 1872. City Comptroller.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. Lots suitable for Engine Houses. One on Chicago-av., between Clark and Wells-sts. One on Harrison-st., between State and Clark-sts.; or on Third-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts. One between LaSalle and Franklin and Randolph and Adams-sts. And one east of Dearborn and north of Madison-sts. Proposals for each of above will be received until 12 m. of April 29, 1872, and submitted to the Common Council. A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller. Chicago, April 26, 1872.

FOR SALE. $3,800—Easy Terms. Four two-story Cottages, of seven rooms, each with water, bath room, &c. Lots 25x125 to alley. Are on Stanton, near Wahpansah-av., only short walk from Fairview Station (Douglas place), and two blocks from street cars and Boulevard. Offered until May 1, only. JNO. W. CARRINGTON, Jr., 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

Exchange Building, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts. OFFICES, STORES, AND LARGE HALL **TO RENT.**

TO RENT. Two Stores, just finished, Nos. 446 and 448 Wabash-av., between Peck and Eldridge-courts. Also one suite of rooms on the second floor; best location in the city. Inquire of JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, Wholesale Jeweller, 452 Wabash-av.

TO RENT. The new brick store 553 State-st., opposite Boston Square Dealing Clothing House store; first class large show windows. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT. Will rent my house (with furniture), No. 160 South Wood-st., two-story and basement brick, with barn, and all modern improvements. Apply at once to D. C. BRADLEY, 66 Market-st.

FOR RENT. The second, third, and fourth floors of NEW MARBLE FRONT BUILDING, **NO. 136 STATE STREET** Three doors south of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 121 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT. Splendid roomy offices in marble front building COR. OF CLARK & VANBUREN-STS. Prices range from $300 to $800. Inquire in corner store.

FOR RENT OR SALE At a Great Bargain. Brick House No. 109 South Hoyne-st., east front, near Monroe. Price, $4,000, or will rent for $60 per month. Apply to RICE & THOMPSON, 519 West Madison-st.

TO RENT. Three stores and basements, northeast corner of Kinzie and Dearborn-sts., 30x100 each. Possession May 1.

TO RENT. Desirable stores on West Madison-st. Central location. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison-st.

TO RENT. First class offices for Bankers, Insurance Companies, and Brokers, in PHŒNIX BLOCK, Corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

TO RENT. 806 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement dwelling, 10 rooms, with side light and large lot. First floor very desireable for light business purposes. Can be rented in apartments. Call at house from 10 to 12. April 29.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Notice to Shippers. LAKE SUPERIOR AND PENINSULA, VIA FT. HOWARD AND GREEN BAY. **Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company** Are now prepared to receive and forward with despatch all freight for Menominee, Escanaba, Negaunee, Ishpeming, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, etc. Reliable and prompt transportation and low rates to the LUMBER and MINING country of Northern Wisconsin, Peninsula, and Lake Superior. For further information, rates, etc., apply to H. WARFIELD, Cont'g Agent C. & N. W. Railway, 46 Market-st. C. C. WHEELER, G. F. Agent. M. HUGHITT, Gen'l Supt.

Goodrich's Steamers. Daily, Sundays excepted, for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., at 9 a. m. Daily, Sundays excepted, for Grand Haven and Muskegon, etc., at 7 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for St. Joseph, etc., at 11 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for Green Bay, etc., at 7 p. m.

STOVES, ETC.

THE CABINET COOK STOVE, With patent ROASTING OVEN, six Boiler Holes, Warming Closet, &c. The most perfect working Cook Stove in America; bakes quick and even, and with less fuel than anything in the market. Compact in form. Elegant in design. Call and see it before purchasing. Also the celebrated Boynton Furnaces, Baltimore Heaters, &c. BLISS & BROWN, 94 South Canal-st.

VAN'S PATENT HOTEL RANGES, BROILERS, CARVING TABLES, &c. ALSO, FAMILY RANGES. Now is your time to buy while prices are low. It is the best range in the market. STEAM HEATING APPARATUS Furnished for any sized buildings. BREON, SMITH & MOORES.

CARPETS.

Cheap Carpet Sale. JNO. V. FARWELL & CO., MONROE & FRANKLIN, Will sell, on Monday, April 29th, 2,000 YARDS Good All Wool Carpets, for from 75c to $1.00 per yard, worth from $1 to $1.25. Also, a few that are slightly damaged very cheap.

CARPETS. CARPETS. A Splendid Stock at Fair Prices, AT DRAKE & WETHERELL'S, 136 Twenty-second-st.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS & MATTINGS *AS CHEAP As any House in the City. Give us a call.* S. NICKERSON, 178 & 180 E Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

SAVINGS BANK. Incorporated by Special Charter. PAID UP CAPITAL, $200,000. **FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK** AND SAFE DEPOSITORY. OFFICERS: JOHN C. HAINES, President. DAVID A. GAGE, Vice President. JARED GAGE, Cashier. DIRECTORS: THOMAS B. BRYAN, JOHN C. HAINES, DAVID A. GAGE, JARED GAGE, FRANK B. TOBEY.

This Bank will be prepared, on and after Monday, April 29th, to do a general Savings Bank and Safe Deposit business. Having purchased the well-tried vaults of the Fidelity Safe Depository, the business of that department will be conducted as heretofore, the corporation receiving trunks, valuable packages, and other special deposits and renting safes at reasonable rates. Thomas B. Bryan, (the founder of the Fidelity Safe Depository), and John C. Haines, (with fourteen years' experience in the business of Savings Banking), will have personal and special supervision and direction of the interests of the institution. Until the completion of the new bank structure the Savings Bank will be at the Fidelity Safe Depository, 143 East Randolph-st., opposite the Court House.

Money Cheap! Money Cheap! And loaned by E. JACOBS & CO., Licensed Pawnbrokers, at reduced rates of interest, in sums to suit, from one to twelve months, on all articles of value, such as Diamonds, Watches, Gold and Silverware, Pianos, Sewing Machines, New Clothing, Dry Goods in packages, Horses, Carriages, etc., etc. 44 Congress-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

Highest Price paid in Cash for Claims Against Occidental Insurance Company, San Francisco, Cal. Merchants', Firemen's, Garden City, Insurance Companies of Chicago. and Republic Ins. Co. certificates by A. C. GREENEBAUM, 46 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.) **THE National Bank Note Company,** OFFICE: NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK. Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS. Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions. NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

WILSON'S Grand Central Laundry, 297 AND 299 STATE.

Gold Pens & Holders, At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 341 Wabash-av.

Royal Havana Lottery. Important Notice. Great reduction in price. Tickets, Twenty-Eight Dollars. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for all kinds of Gold and Silver, Government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT **Tribune Office,** 15 South Canal-st.

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, Stoves, etc., S. J. SURDAM & CO., 159 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CITY RETAIL salesman. Address K 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SILK MAN; none need apply except having had long experience and come well recommended. Apply at FARWELL'S, 2?0 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A JOBBING hardware house. Must be a correct, rapid and plain writer. Address S. JENKS, care of Carrier No. 4.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PENMEN, ABOUT 25 years of age, for important outdoor work. Address E 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS BOOKkeeper and general assistant, who is active, intelligent and willing to work; experience not of so much account as natural business tact; unquestionable references required. Call between hours of 4 and 5 p. m., or address SWAN & CLARKE, 34 South Canal-st., Room 1.

WANTED—BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN FOR retail. Apply to BULLOCK BROS., corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR PARASOL Department. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 131 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE RETAIL DRY goods salesmen. None but bright, active young men of some experience need apply. HUNT, BARBOUR & CO., 1?? Madison-st.

WANTED—PAINTERS—TEN FIRST-CLASS men. Apply at 18 North Elizabeth-st., 7 o'clock Monday morning. W. H. STUBBINGS.

WANTED—3 GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTERS at the California Carriage Factory, ?? and ?? South Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH'S HELPER. One who has had some experience at the trade preferred. Apply at 4?1 Fifth-av.

WANTED—3 GOOD SHOEMAKERS FOR PEG and sew work, and 1 for repairing, at 424 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A FINISHER ON CABINET work, Monday. Apply at 52 South Green-st.

WANTED—TWO PLUMBERS WHO UNDERstand their business. They will find steady employment at BOYD & BURTON'S, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. Call Monday morning.

WANTED—A MATTRESS-MAKER; ALSO A good upholsterer. C. C. BOLTON & CO., 41 and 43 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CARPENters; none others need apply at 50 and 52 [illegible].

Trades.

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN A CARPENTERS' and builders' shop, where machinery is employed; must be a first-class workman, a thorough live man, and have a general knowledge of machinery. Salary not so much a consideration as the right man. Call or address JOHN McCUNE, 243 North Wells-st., one block north of Chicago-av.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS, HEELERS, BURnishers and finishers to work on machine fine sewed shoes, at 2?4 West Twelfth-st. QUIRK, HALE & KING.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOREMAN FOR machine shop; a man thoroughly posted in building work can have a good situation by addressing S 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT McDOWELL & LEAKE'S, Bloomington, Ill., 4 journeymen harnessmakers, immediately.

WANTED—BY G. HAWLEY & CO., McGREGor, Iowa, one first-class body-maker, and one trimmer at once.

WANTED—15 OR 20 CARPENTERS, LATHERS, and plasterers; steady job; good wages, and prompt pay guaranteed. R. B. LYNCH, 1?9 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A MACHINE tender for wrapping paper mill. Address HENKLE & BLACK, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—GLASS SIGNWRITERS; STEADY employment and good wages to good workmen. Apply or address NEWBERRY & DEGON, 30 Dey-st., New York.

WANTED—10 GOOD CABINET MAKERS AND one turner at 5?7 to 513 Kinzie-st. Steady work and good wages.

WANTED—A STAIR BUILDER TO TAKE charge, at 45 Lumber-st.

WANTED—15 PAINTERS. CALL AT CORNER Grant-place and Clark-st. JAS. N. BURNS.

WANTED—SIX GOOD PLUMBERS, AT ONCE, at 73 Grant-place.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmer, immediately. BROWN & MEYER, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—TWO GOOD UPHOLSTERERS AT 4?6 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO RUN A MOULDing machine, a man used to sash and door machinery preferred. Apply in rear of 4?3 Archer-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER at once. J. B. MAYO & CO., 4?? State-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE FINISHERS, FIRST-class, by BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15 and 17 South Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD SAWyer, used to work at sash, doors and frames. Also a first-class scroll sawyer. Apply at NORTHWESTERN PLANING MILL, corner West Chicago-av. and Green-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GAS FITTER AT 545 North Wells-st. Steady employment given.

WANTED—A GOOD WHEELWRIGHT AT government goods depot, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

WANTED—HARNESS-MAKER—NONE BUT first-class workman need apply. Green and West Randolph-st. C. W. EASTON.

WANTED—PAPER-HANGERS AT 3?8 SOUTH Halsted-st. GODWIN & WHIDDEN.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO CARPENTERS TO take shingling and siding of three cottages by the job. 611 Archer-av.

WANTED—A GOOD PICTURE-FRAME MAKer immediately, at KELLEY & HOWISON'S, 2?8 South Clark-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—TWO CARRIAGE-PAINTERS, AT 3?1 Division-st.

WANTED—A CARPENTER OR CABINETmaker; also young man under instructions to work at bench. ?? Halsted-st.

WANTED—TWO CABINETMAKERS AND one good striper. Apply immediately to SWAN, CLARK & PLATT, 34 South Canal-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL CUTTER AT 3?9 and 3?? State-st.; references required. REINHARDT & FOREMAN.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND CALSOMINERS at 1?2 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—20 FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS ON LaSalle-st., near Monroe.

WANTED—2 UPHOLSTERERS AND 2 FURNIture finishers; good wages and steady employment. Apply to COLBY & WIRTS, 2?1 and 2?3 Michigan-av.

WANTED—PAINTERS—AT 8?3 WEST LAKE-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO ACT AS foreman in our trade. To a suitable one the best wages and a permanent situation will be given. Apply at once, with reference. R. D. & T. F. MURRAY, 60? Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TAILORS—SIX FINE COAT MAKers. None but first-class workmen need apply. EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO., 45 and 47 West Madison-st., under Sherman House.

WANTED—ONE GOOD MACHINIST; ONE good diemaker. CROSBY & MASSER, 89 West Lake-st.

WANTED—6 CABINETMAKERS; GOOD wages and prompt pay. R. S. LYNCH, 1?9 South LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER AT 3?4 West Madison-st. Monday morning.

WANTED—THREE GOOD SNAP MOULDERS at 109 Canal-st.

WANTED—FOUR CABINET MAKERS AT 2?? and 21? VanBuren-st., corner Franklin, third floor. T. NELSON.

WANTED—2 GOOD UPHOLSTERERS. THOS. J. GANNON, 2?? West Taylor-st.

WANTED—3 MASONS AND 5 LABORERS, MONday morning at southeast corner Michigan and North LaSalle-sts. Big wages to good men.

WANTED—ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSmen and copyists. Apply at 21 East VanBuren-st., first door east of Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—10 STAIR BUILDers; 3 frame makers; 4 smoothers; 1 sash maker. KIMBALL & SHERIDAN, corner Seventeenth and Arnold-sts.

WANTED—TWO CABINET-MAKERS, AT 55 South Carpenter, corner West Madison.

WANTED—A BAKER AND CONFECTIONER. Address FR. MAEDER, P. O. Box 1314, Madison, Wis.

WANTED—A BOY WITH SOME EXPERIENCE at the tinners' trade. Call at 6?6 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FEW MECHANICS WHO WILL take instructions in architectural drawing evenings. Inquire this afternoon (Sunday) at 1?2 South Halsted-st., of F. A. WELSH.

WANTED—TEN CARPENTERS, WAGES $3.50; six plumbers, wages $5. Apply at Builders' Exchange, 1?3 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE FINishers, and 1 good cabinet-maker. POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan-av.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—A FEW FIRST-class mechanics. 1?2 East Twelfth-st.

WANTED—$3 A DAY WILL BE PAID FOR 20 plasterers, carpenters, and painters at 1?0 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A MAN CAPABLE OF RUNNING a sticker for hard and soft wood mouldings, at No. 25 North Union-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD MACHINISTS. APPLY to FARRAR & WHEELER, 338 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE frame makers at NOBLE & CO.'S, 7? and 74 VanBuren-st.; also, gilders wanted.

WANTED—20 CARPENTERS AT FIFTY-ninth-st. and Wentworth-av. Apply Monday morning. P. F. BAIN.

WANTED—A SHOEMAKER TO DO REPAIRing. Apply at 1?6 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HARNESS-MAKER, AT 3?7 West Lake-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

WANTED—A TAILOR AND TAILORESS TO work on custom pants at 1?8 West Van Buren-st., in rear.

Coachmen.

WANTED—COACHMAN—A GOOD, TRUSTY man, with first-class references; none other wanted. Call afternoons of this week. J. B. MAYO & CO., 4?? State-st.

WANTED—COACHMAN WHO THOROUGHly understands his business and will make himself useful about house. Apply at 341 Wabash-av., up stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ON A FARM, A STRONG HEALTHY boy of 17 or 18. Address, by letter, Y 4?, Tribune branch office.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE TEAM. APPLY at 1?8 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS old; one who lives at home preferred. Apply at 1?? Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—THE ASSISTANCE OF PATENT right salesmen; will put money in your pockets. Opportunity unsurpassed. Call on Monday at ?6 East Harrison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR JACKSON, LANsing & Saginaw Railroad; wages $2.00 per day; station work at ?? cents per yard; ??? men for Michigan Central double track; wages $1.75; plenty of station work; good sand, at different prices; 40 wood-choppers for Michigan; wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per cord; 40 brickyard men for Michigan; wages $?? per month and board; 50 farm hands for Illinois; free fare to all places. ANDREW G. BING & CO., 2? Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—ON A FARM NEAR THE CITY, man and wife; wages for the two $?? per month, besides board and lodging. Address Y ?, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—50 MEN TO PILE BRICK ON DOCK just west of Randolph-st. bridge. Apply at the dock Monday morning at 7 o'clock. PIERCE & SKEELEY, 1?? LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE; THE MAN TO drive team, and wife to do house work. 1?? West Adams-st.

WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF A HORSE and cow and work in garden, a young man 18 or 20 years old, either Swede or Norwegian. Apply at 612 Michigan-av., near Harmon-court.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE TO handle and pack butter and eggs. Address E 2?, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

WANTED—AT EVANSTON, A STEADY, RELIABLE man to take care of horses, and do side gardening, for a private family; must be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Room 17, Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

WANTED—TEN GOOD MEN TO DRIVE carts. Apply at 2?4 Third-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOYS CLOTHing salesman, in that department, in city house. Address, mentioning references, L 2?, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY WHO HAS HAD SOME EXperience in the drug business. Apply Monday, at 1?? State-st., between 2 and 3 p. m.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses, cows, and gardens; a thoroughly competent man that can come well recommended can find a good place and good wages. Apply to T. LYMAN, 115 Dearborn-st., between 11 and 1? on Monday.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A FIRST-CLASS grocery clerk, one who understands city trade and is acquainted in southern part of city; must be a No. 1 man; good wages and permanent situation; references required. Address B 22, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AT DIRECTORY Office, 4? North Halsted-st. None but good paymen need apply; men who speak German preferred. Must apply, with good references, on Monday, the 29th inst., at 7 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD TRAVELLING SALESMAN for the stationery business; to the right party and one that can command trade, liberal inducements will be offered. None need apply unless thoroughly acquainted with the business. Apply at J. B. ROBERTSON'S, 7?2 Wabash-av.

WANTED—4 MEN TO WORK AT GRAVEL roofing. Apply at CHICAGO ROOFING CO., 1?6 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A SOBER RESPONSIBLE MAN TO drive team. Call to-day at 1?6 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WAGON BLACKSMITH helper at 2?1 East Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO TRAVEL ON COMmission and sell cutlery, firearms, &c. Address Q 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY 16 OR 18 YEARS OLD; ONE who has worked in a bakery preferred. Apply at LINCOLN'S Domestic Pie Bakery, 35 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO DRIVE A PIE wagon, at LINCOLN'S Domestic Pie Bakery, 35 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—COLORED MAN THAT UNDERstands driving and care of horses. Reference required. 9?4 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A FARM. An Englishman preferred. Apply to E. W. COLE, ?? Canal-st., Room 8.

WANTED—A MAN TO SELL BY SAMPLE IN the city. The right man can make money. Address N 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—PRESS BOY—A GOOD PRESS BOY wanted at the North Side Printing Office, at No. ?? North Clark-st.

WANTED—A BOY 15 TO 17 YEARS OLD to learn the hardware business. Must come well recommended and accompanied by a parent. PARKMAN, ANDREWS & CO., 1?3 State-st.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL HAT AND CAP BUSiness, an experienced salesman; good salary paid to a good man. Address Z 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEAMSTER TO DRIVE LUMBER wagon for carpenter shop. Apply Monday noon rear No. 19 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SEWING MAchine canvassers for one of the oldest established and most popular machines. Extra inducements offered. Apply at 9? West Randolph-st., between 12 and 1.

WANTED—TWENTY TEAMSTERS FOR DAY scavenger work. Good wages paid. Call immediately at P. DOWNEY'S, on Fulton-st., west of the Great Eastern Railroad track.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO SELL our tobacco around town. Must furnish his own horse and wagon. Apply to S. B. NEWELL & CO., 617 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO DRIVE wagon and sell baking powder and flavoring extracts, in the city. Must have undoubted references, and a knowledge of the city and trade. THOMPSON, STEELE & PRICE MFG. CO., 47 and 49 West Lake.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN; MUST UNDERstand planting shade trees and shrubbery; call Monday morning at 1?1 West Madison-st. A. H. POSKETT.

WANTED—A TIDY BOY (RECOMMENDED) to run with parcels. Apply, after 9 o'clock Monday morning, at RYMAL'S, up stairs, 4? West Madison-st.

WANTED—IN AN ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, A boy about 16, one who has a taste for designing, and wishes to learn the profession. Address in own handwriting, 319 Tribune branch office.

WANTED—30 MEN FOR BRICK-YARD. F. M. DEMASTERS, 107 West Randolph-st., Room 22.

WANTED—A BOY AT H. W. & J. M. WETHERell's, corner Jackson-st. and Michigan-av.

WANTED—LIGHTNING ROD SOLICITORS, to sell on liberal commission, Munson's Continuous Rods, constructed of copper wire, with sharp edges. Recently patented. S. H. DUNLOP, Manager Chicago Branch, 473 Wabash-av., second story; hours 9 to 10 and 3 to 4.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS gardening, to go 25 miles in country. Apply at Water Works, foot of Chicago-av.

WANTED—4 BOYS THAT HAVE WORKED AT chair finishing, at 3?0 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A QUICK, INTELLIGENT BOY, 16 or 17 years old, who is not afraid of work. Apply at 87 Fourth-st., near Milwaukee-av., in basement.

WANTED—A MAN IN A GROCERY STORE that has been in the business. Apply Monday at 316 North Market-st., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARPET LAYER. DRAKE & WETHERELL'S, 1?6 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY TO LEARN the dry goods business; must come well recommended. Apply Monday, at 7?7 West Lake-st.

WANTED—ERRAND BOY IN THE OFFICE of a commission house. Address, in handwriting of applicant, L 19, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, COOK STOVE, WITH furniture, sofa, black walnut bed room set, &c. Call Tuesday at 3?3 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—PICTURES, CARPETS, MATTING, and household furniture, at 78 Twenty-fourth-st.

FOR SALE—A SOLID ROSEWOOD SET OF parlor furniture (7 pieces). Inquire of D. W. PAGE, 11, 13 and 15 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SMALL AMOUNT OF household furniture. Call on or address HENRY, No. 197 North Carpenter-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT 47 South Ann-st. Chairs, bedstead and mattress, crockery and tinware, cheap. Call to-day and to-morrow.

FOR SALE—HAIR CLOTH SET, 4 CHAIRS and sofa. Also a cook stove, cheap, at 75 Honore-st.

FOR SALE—A GENERAL LOT OF HOUSEHOLD goods, with fine gas fixtures, at low figures. No. 8 Eldridge-court.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; PARLOR, BED-ROOM, dining-room, kitchen, and other furniture; two carpets. 76 Honore-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ELEGANT MARBLE TOP Chamber set, 3 pieces; parlor set, 7 pieces; velvet carpet and Barstow cook stove, all as good as new. J. H. PIKE & CO., 751 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD goods, cheap. Everything neat and clean. 1?5 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—PARLOR SET IN GOOD CONDItion at 3?2 West Madison-st., cor. Centre-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BARSTOW COOK STOVE, nearly new, for sale very cheap at 4?0 Butterfield-st., near Twenty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONsisting of parlor, chamber, dining and kitchen, 1 Barstow's Sample Cook," &c. 81 Forest-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT auction, Monday, 10 o'clock, at 417 West Madison.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD TEAMS—WILL EXchange for Iowa land or a good carriage. 2?7 West Randolph-st. Monday morning.

FOR SALE—ONE HEAVY AND ONE LIGHT express wagon. Inquire 1?9 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—7-YEAR OLD BLACK GELDING; leather top buggy and harness. A good substantial business rig, for two thirds their value. I have no use for them. Can be seen at 1?0 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—BEFORE MAY 1, REFRIGERATOR, a large Home Comfort cooking stove, with water-back, pipe, and complete furniture, at a low price; also small mirrors, bureau, washstands, plain bedsteads, husk and hair mattresses, feather beds, comforters, blankets, window shades, castors, forks, table linen, elegant Brussels carpets, lace curtains, cornices, and piano. 374 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONsisting of parlor, chamber, dining and kitchen, 1 Barstow sample cook, etc. 81 Forrest-av.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM SIZE, EXTENSION top, Steward cook stove, in good order at 4?0 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT private sale in lots to suit housekeepers, on Monday and Tuesday. 5?3 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—PARLOR SET (SEVEN PIECES), backs of chairs upholstered, nearly new, for $65, at 3?5 South Park-av.

GOOD PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-HAND carpets; also, other household goods of every description bought for cash. P. J., 9?6 State-st.

I WANT A LARGE-SIZE COOK STOVE IN good condition, with reservoir, &c., suitable for a large boarding house. Address or call at 751 South May-st., near Twenty-Second.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURniture, carpets and general household goods will save money by applying to J. H. PIKE & CO'S Furniture, Auction and Commission House, 751 West Lake-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF HOUSEhold goods for cash, call or address G. W. PIKE & CO., 55 South Carpenter, corner West Madison-st. Furniture repaired; also packed for shipping.

REDUCTION IN RENTS FOR 1872—EMPIRE combination parlor bedstead; an elegant piece of furniture, economizing rooms and convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Makes every room available for sleeping. Sold on monthly payments. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 82 Green-st. After May 1, 3?2 Madison.

WANTED—TWO CHAMBER SETS, IMMEDIately; will buy or rent. Address FURNITURE, care of Carrier 5?.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUILDING ANCHOR AND STIRRUPS FOR sale, at a bargain, in rear 2? North Canal-st. W. SPRINGER.

FOR SALE—STONE—I HAVE ON HAND A stock of the celebrated Cayuga Lake flagging stone, for sidewalks, vaults, cellar floors, roof coping, &c. Call at corner Fifth-av. and Monroe-st., or address 2?0 State-st. J. O. BURKE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LARGE LOT OF BANK sand; also lot of stone, suitable for concrete work, on Market, corner of Polk and Desplaines-sts. A. B. ANDREWS & CO.

FOR SALE—12,000 WISCONSIN WHITE BRICK delivered on cars of Northwestern Railroad, will be sold for $12 per thousand. Address G. J. HYNES, 2?0 State-st.

FOR SALE—50,000 GOOD RED BRICK ON track, at $10 per 1,000. D. JACKSON & CO., 2?? West Lake-st.

PHILADELPHIA PRESSED BRICK—FOUR (4) cars for sale; best quality, very cheap. Ready to deliver immediately. Must be sold. Call at 1?? South Clinton-st. JOSEPH M. LYONS.

WANTED—50,000 GOOD OLD BRICK, BY A. B. ANDREWS & CO., 11? and 121 West Washington-st.

20,000 OLD BRICK WANTED FOR GARdener or planing mill work. Inquire at No. 2?1 North Union-st.

75,000 OLD BRICK FOR SALE AT 1? North Clark-st. J. G. DWEN, 3?2 Michigan-av.

100,000 CHICAGO BRICK AT $?.?? 2??,000 hard red brick, full size, at $12. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

700,000 NO. 1 LARGE WHITE AND red bricks (Chicago size), that we will sell very cheap, if taken immediately, as some of each kind are here on cars to-day, and must be moved. Also, 50,000 handsome Milwaukee pressed bricks, cheap, in lots to suit. Bricklayers please call and see us, as we have orders for 20,000,000 bricks for May and June delivery at outside market prices. MUSSELWHITE & CO., brick commission merchants, 89 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. No children. Apply at 62 Grant-place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork and plain cooking. Good wages will be paid. Apply at 2?8 Fulton-st. Monday next.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; German or Scandinavian. Apply at 2?3 Thirty-third-st., between Prairie and Indiana-avs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and take care of a baby. Apply at 2?0 Ashland-av.

WANTED—AT 146 STANTON-AV., NEAR Douglas House, a good Protestant girl to cook, wash, and iron, in a family of 5. To the right kind of a girl liberal wages will be paid.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in a small private family. Apply at No. 144 Stanton-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at Nos. 175 and 177 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 1?9 Warren-av.

WANTED—AT THE NURSERY AND HALF-Orphan Asylum, two Swedish or Norwegian women, one as cook and the other as chambermaid. Good wages paid. Apply at the institution, on North Halsted-st., near Centre-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, ONE THAT UNderstands cooking, and is a good laundress. Apply after 9 o'clock Monday morning, No. 2? Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 4 SOUTH SHELDON-ST., A first-class cook, and also a good second girl who fully understand their business; the family will remove to the South Side on the 1st of May.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR BOHEMIAN girl in a small family. Apply, between 9 and 10 Monday morning, at 115 Fourth-st.

WANTED—TO GO 20 MILES IN THE COUNtry; a good girl to do the general work for a small family; a good home and fair wages to a girl that can come well recommended. Apply to T. LYMAN, 115 Dearborn-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AT 444 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., a first-class nurse girl, one accustomed to take care of and fond of children. Apply Monday, April 29.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST OF references required; will pay good wages. Call at ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., 34 and 36 East Randolph-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock, Monday.

WANTED—AT 131 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST., BEtween Adams and Jackson, a good strong girl for general housework.

WANTED—2 GIRLS—1, GERMAN, BOHEMIan, or Norwegian, for housework, and 1 nurse girl 12 or 15 years of age. 1?9 Calumet-av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COOK and second girl; competent girls with first-class references will find a good home and liberal wages. Address 24 Throop-st., or call after 5 p. m.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT nurse, who has had experience in the care of young children; will pay liberally if satisfactory references [illegible]. Call in the morning or evening [illegible].

WANTED—AT 55 ABERDEEN-ST., A GOOD nurse girl; must bring good references.

WANTED—WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron; references required. Apply, Monday or Tuesday, at corner Twelfth-st. and Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Apply at 274 Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK; can find a good place at 117 South Park-av., just south of Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply, Wednesday, at 2?5 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family, at 61 Warren-av.

WANTED—AT 12 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., A GOOD girl for general housework in a private family; German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Inquire at 1?8 Stanton-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN AND SECOND girl, to go to Lake Forest for the summer. Apply to D. W. PAGE, 11, 13, and 15 Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL TO TAKE charge of dining room and chamber work. Swedish preferred. 3?6 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family. Good wages and permanent situation. Call, on Monday, at 5?1 Burnside-st.

WANTED—A STEADY WOMAN TO ASSIST IN cooking, &c., in a private boarding house. Apply on Monday, at the Albion House, 30 South Desplaines-st., between 9 and 11.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three persons; must be a first rate laundress. Apply at 6? Twenty-fourth-st., on Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK AND DO general housework. Inquire at 6?0 West Washington-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron, in a small family. References required. Apply at 5?? Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 15 OR 16 TO DO light housework; also a girl to learn dressmaking. 2?1 West Lake-st., Monday morning.

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL FROM 12 TO 15 years of age to assist in taking care of child and also do a little light work in a small family; call soon at No. 4? Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; will pay fair wages to one that understands work; call on Monday at ?73 Fulton-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND SECond girl; good wages given to competent girls. 3?6 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHing and ironing in a private family. Apply at No. 8?5 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at 1? North Ann-st.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL, GOOD WASHer and ironer. Apply at 6?2 Wabash-av., Monday.

WANTED—TWO WORKING GIRLS AND ONE porter at the United States Hotel, corner Cottage Grove and Thirty-first-st. JOHN JACOBS, proprietor.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; German or Norwegian preferred; highest wages paid for a good girl. Apply at 7?9 Wabash-av., Monday.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO HELP DO general housework in a small family. 4?? Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, one who can cook, wash and iron. Apply at 2?2 West Harrison, foot of Aberdeen-st., on May 1.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, in private boarding-house, at 23 South Morgan-st., West Side.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook; references required. Apply at 11?2 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. References required. Apply at 11?4 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, AS COOK AND chambermaid, in a first-class boarding-house; highest wages paid. 7?1 South May-st., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Apply at 11?3 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT OAK PARK—GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family. Call at 1?0 West Adams-st., Monday morning from 9 to 12.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK; easy place. Apply at 107 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply, after 4 o'clock p. m. Monday, 7?4 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron. Call on Monday at 10?9 Prairie-av.

WANTED—EARLY MONDAY MORNING, TWO good girls; wages $4. Inquire at 1?0 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT NURSE girl, at 9?3 Indiana-av.; references required.

WANTED—A COOK WHO IS ALSO A GOOD washer and ironer; references required. Apply at 23 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; German, Norwegian, or Scotch preferred. Apply at 1?3 West VanBuren-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 7?8 WEST LAKE-st., to cook, wash, iron, &c.; $5 a week.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework for a family of four. Apply at 1? Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Inquire for 3 days at 1?9 Lincoln-st., between Hubbard and Indiana-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK at 2?1 Wabash-av.; liberal wages will be paid.

WANTED—GOOD SMART, IRISH GIRL TO work in private boarding house; good wages paid to good girl at 2?? Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer for small family at 10?5 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family, German or Scandinavian. Apply immediately at 3?1 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL THAT can cook, wash, and iron; also, a young girl from 14 to 16 years of age for up-stairs work. German, Swedish, or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 13?5 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A NEAT GERMAN GIRL TO WASH, iron, and cook for a family of only three persons. Mrs. HOFFMAN, 2?5 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN work and competent cook. Apply at 117 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework at No. 1?1 Western-av., where work is light and remuneration liberal.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL FOR TWO small children; references required. Apply at 12?7 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; also a nurse girl. Apply at 1270 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COOK. APPLY AT 777 Wabash-av., Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework in a family of [illegible]. 8?6 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD [illegible] IMMEDIATELY AT No. 3?2 South [illegible]. Highest wages paid.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Must bring the best of reference. Call early Monday or Tuesday morning, No. 1?9 Throop-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 3?? Calumet-av.

WANTED—TWO NURSE GIRLS, SECOND girls and cooks, for private families and boarding houses. Good wages. Call at Mrs. BROWN'S office, 2?9 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work at 1?2 West Washington-st. German, Swede, or Scotch.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. German or Irish preferred. Good wages will be paid to a good girl. Apply at 2? South Desplaines-st., at 1 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEgian girl to do general housework. Call at 3?5 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—AT 2??4 STATE-ST., DINING-room and kitchen girls. Call Monday, after 8 o'clock.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID IN A PRIVATE boarding house. Apply at 6?4 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. Call for 2 days at 3?5 Wabash-av., in basement.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WHO CAN WASH and iron; family small; wages good; at No. 2 Eldridge-court, Monday from 10 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK AND DO general housework in a family of four adults; no Irish need apply; wages $3. Call for particulars at 2?2 West Adams-st.

WANTED—COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, DINing-room girls, nurse girls, dishwashers, laundry-women, and second girls; also, seven private families want two girls apiece; also over 200 girls for private families and boarding houses; highest wages paid to competent girls. Come at once and select your places. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 1?3 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. German, Norwegian or Swede. Monday morning. 1?0 West Adams-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, A DINING ROOM girl and a kitchen girl at No. 8?6 Madison-st. Wages first-class.

WANTED—AT 13 ELDRIDGE COURT, A FIRST class cook. Call with reference this week.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family of four persons; on Monday morning early; come ready to work at 31 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH and iron, and the other for second work. Apply at 5? South Carpenter-st. Good wages.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST WITH HOUSE-work. 1? Pierce-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work, at 141 South Halsted-st., up stairs.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—BUTTON-HOLE MAKERS ON fine shirts, at COLLINS' & HUNT'S, 4?2 Wabash-av.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS, TRIMMERS, AND apprentices at 9?1 Wabash-av. Mrs. WYANT.

WANTED—TEN GOOD DRESSMAKERS, NONE others, and two apprentice girls to learn dressmaking in all its branches, at 10?1 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAker. Apply, Monday, at 12? West VanBuren-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 50 GIRLS TO make linen and lawn suits, at Michigan-av., corner Jackson-st. J. W. GRISWOLD & CO.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WHEELER & WILson operators, Monday morning. Call at 11?1 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A MILLINER TO GO IN THE country. Wages liberal to a first class trimmer. No others need apply to D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD FIRST-CLASS MILLINers to go into the country. Also two good trimmers. Apply to GAGE BROS. & CO., No. 2?7 and 2?9 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN SEWING in a small family at 1?8 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER AT 84 SOUTH Park-av., one who understands trimming and finishing off work.

WANTED—SHIRTMAKERS WITH WHEELER & Wilson sewing machines. Also button-hole makers at 413 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR ON WHEELer & Wilson sewing machine. Call Monday at 378 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR ON THE Singer or Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Apply at 2? Wabansia-av., for three days.

WANTED—ON MONDAY MORNING, DRESSmakers who understand the Weed Sewing Machine. 1?0 South Morgan, corner Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WORK ON CUStom pants, at 1?? North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO CUT AND MAKE women and children's dresses; one that can furnish sewing machine. None that do not understand the business need apply. Call on Monday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at 2?4 Michigan-av.

WANTED—SEVERAL APPRENTICES AND A competent machinist and button-hole maker, at Twenty-seventh-st., 3 doors west of Butler. MRS. CROUL.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRIMMER for dress-making, and three apprentices. Also, three apprentices for millinery. Apply at E. TOPPING'S, 3?7 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LADY OPERATORS AND SHOEmakers to work on fine sewed shoes. Apply at J. A. CURTIS, Factory 4?7 Madison-st., 4th floor.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS FOR fine coats, making from $8 to $9 a week. Six coat finishers. 4? West Indiana-st. Call Monday morning.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO WORK on Mantles and dresses; also, an assistant and apprentices, at 23 Peck-court.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS. Call early on Monday, ready for work. Apply for three days at 674 State-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family, where a second girl is kept. Apply Monday morning at 1,1?? Wabash-av., corner of Twenty-fifth-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A PLEASANT AND AGREEABLE young lady or widow, without children, as housekeeper for a widower. Address by mail, P. J. HOOD, 1?3 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT WILLIAMS' GRAND CENTRAL Laundry—1 starcher, 1 washer, 2 ironers, 1 girl to do second work, and one 14 years or 16 years old to attend office. None but first-class need apply. Nos. 2?7 and 2?9 State-st. Call to-day or Monday.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO keep a set of books and act as saleswoman in a sewing machine office. Address F 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 GOOD IRONERS AT THE ORIental Laundry, 4?0 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY, who has been in the dry goods business in this city, and who can give first-class references. Call at No. 3?6 West Madison-st., Monday, between 9 and 11 a. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO PRINT PHOtos, and make herself generally useful. Apply at 5?4 West Lake-st., Monday.

WANTED—A GIRL TO LEARN TO GILD AT 3?6 South State-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO WASH DISHES in a restaurant. Inquire at TANNERS Restaurant, 2?3 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN (MARried preferred), to live in a basement and take care of the house as compensation for rent. For particulars call at No. 15 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—AT PEOPLE'S LAUNDRY, THREE first-class ironers, 1?1 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY in a ladies' furnishing store. Apply from 8 to 9 o'clock Monday morning. McDOWELL & HALPENNY, 1?0 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—SMART, RELIABLE GIRLS TO learn bonnet frame making; to experienced hands, steady employment given. DEL. SHEPLIN & CO., 3?5 Wabash-av.

WANTED—2 GOOD STRAW HAT PRESSERS at H. L. Bullard's Straw Hat Bleachery, No. 5?4 Wabash-av.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT SWEDISH AND Norwegian girls who speak English and have good references, can secure employment by applying at 1?9 Monroe-st., on Tuesday, April 30, at 2 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY TO DR. OWENS, 6?8 Wabash-av., between 10 and 11:30 a. m., and from 4 to 5 p. m.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, TO WHOM GOOD wages will be paid. Apply at 3?2 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT PALMERS' A GOOD HAT AND bonnet presser; also good straw sewers, at 2?7 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—HELP FOR VESSELS, BOATS, city, and country employment. Office, 20 Sherman-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO WOMEN for house cleaning; highest wages; come ready for work. Also four dining-room girls. 1?? State-st.

WANTED—A DISHWASHER AT COMMERcial Dining Rooms, 4? West Washington-st.

WANTED—AN ACCURATE LADY BOOKkeeper. Address, in writing, FARRAR & WHEELER, 338 West Madison-st., giving references.

WANTED—LAUNDRY GIRLS AT 5?9 WABASH-av.; four ironers, two washers, and one starcher. The very best wages paid first-class girls.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO BILLIARD TABLES, ONE 8-barrel ice box, counter and saloon fixtures, 3?6 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY EDGAR SANDERS, TREES, plants, and flowers, at the Lake View Gardens; plants at 8? West Lake-st. Catalogues gratis.

FOR SALE—TWO SETS OF FIRST-CLASS tools for blacksmiths. Inquire at 3?6 State-st., up stairs. JOHN LEINDECKER.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME AND COMPLETE set of saloon fixtures. Apply at 111 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE CHILD'S PERAMBULAtor, almost new. Apply at 317 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBune, No. 1, vol. 1, 1840 and 1841, fine order. Ye Old Book Store, CHAPIN & CO., 1?1 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—IRON DOOR SILL FOR STORE front. Apply to McDONALD, JOHNSTON & CO., 2?2 West Madison, cor. of Green.

FOR SALE—BAR AND FIXTURES. APPLY 87 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST FEATHER BEDS FOR sale cheap; also, a mirror suitable for a dressmaking establishment.

FOR SALE—FIVE TONS OF BEST QUALITY wrought scrap iron; also, 1 ton iron and steel mandrills; also, 1,200 ft. of R. R. track. Apply soon. F. R. WILSON, Imperial Restaurant, 31 South Canal.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE WELL FINished ice box, suitable for grocery store or saloon, at No. 108 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—FRUIT TREES, APPLE, CHERRY, and pear, a large stock. Call or address, J. C. & W. W. VAUGHAN, office 105 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS TICKETS TO St. Louis, cheap; via Alton & St. Louis R. R. Apply at Rooms 1 and 2, 97 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER—
1 Ruggles' paper board cutter, 30 in.; price, $10.
1 paper-board press; $20.
2 show cases, walnut frame, each $12.
1 letter press, 10x14 inch; $7.
1 letter scales, Fairbanks; $5.
1 willow basket, 2x1½x3 feet; $3.
Inquire at 193 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF LAW BOOKS, CHEAP. Call at No. 18 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME BUILDING 12x20; WELL built, double roof and ceiling; cheap, on lot adjoining W. D. Kerfoot's office, 91 East Washington-st., where particulars can be obtained.

FOR SALE—TWO YEARS' LEASE, OF A 12-room house, centrally located on the West Side. Apply to R. M. FILLEY, 133 West Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—COUNTER, CHEAP, COOK STOVE, and 1 wire figure; on Monday. 777 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 600 PACKING BOXES AT 1?7 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—100 TONS PRIME PRESSED HAY, in bales of 200 to 300 lbs. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 1?6 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE VANVECHTEN CITY map, new, for 1871. FELDEN FISH, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—A LADIES' WATCH AND FINE opera chain, also 1 diamond cluster and 3 single stone rings, cheap. Inquire at 2?0 West Madison-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST AND LARGest Newfoundland dogs. Apply at store 1?3 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, SHELVING, SHOW cases, awning, gas fixtures, stove and pipe complete; store to rent; good location. 2,1?7 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—1?7 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., A large upright case, with 23 feet of shelving and drawers.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second hand sewing machines, very cheap, if taken soon. Call or address, 4?8 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—AN ALMOST NEW WHEELER & Wilson Cabinet case sewing machine. Inquire Monday at No. 1?2 Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINES—ON EASY payments. Great bargains this week in new and second-hand machines. Must be sold. 1?5 West Madison-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, 1?1 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Open till 9 o'clock p. m.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, NO. 25 South Desplaines-st., and 1?1 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

WEST SIDE SEWING MACHINE EMPORium, 416 West Madison. The place to get a sewing machine, at a bargain. J. C. SPENCER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to travel in the country as agent in some profitable business. Address S, Branch office, 409 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A retail clothing house; have been in the business 7 years, and speak the German language; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address S 35, Tribune Branch Office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, trustworthy, middle-aged man, talking French and English, as waiter, or door-keeper; is willing to make himself generally useful; best references. U 81, Tribune Branch Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as operator and adjuster of the Howe sewing machine; is married, and can give city reference. R 4?, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN boy, 15 years old, in some respectable place; he writes a good hand, and will reside with his parents. Address, P 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS real estate office, by a young man of several years' first-class experience; is an unsurpassable negotiator, and a thorough conveyancer; references exceptional. Address R ??, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE office, either local or general agency; am acquainted with the business, in all its branches, and can give the best of references. Address K 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING agent, by an energetic young man of good address; thoroughly conversant in English, German, and French; good references. Address C. H., 54 Sheldon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—JUST DISENGAGED, a first-class dry goods salesman, having long experience and good references. Address T 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A NO. 1 BOY, 15 years of age, to learn the tinsmithing business. Address, for 3 days, J., corner Jackson-st. and Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARried man, to work in store, drive team, or take care of horses. Call or address E. McMULLEN, 1?? South Sangamon-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of good clerical abilities, as office-clerk, assistant bookkeeper or bill-clerk. T 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk or salesman in a hardware store, where close attention to business will insure a permanent situation; references given if required. Address E Y J. Branch Tribune office, 409 Wabash av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GRAIN AND commission house. Parties requiring the services of a man of long experience and thoroughly conversant with the business in all its branches, and are willing to pay a liberal salary for said services, please address T 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, accountant, or correspondent, by a man of long experience, and with undoubted reference; permanent situation more an object than salary. Address JOHNSON, 149 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, married, as receiving or delivery clerk, or is willing to make himself useful in any branch of business. Has some knowledge of the wholesale grocery and dry goods business. City reference given. Address E 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined by a competent and experienced accountant; also, posting, etc., attended to evenings or during the day. Terms reasonable. A. BRASHER, 3?3 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK, has had six years' experience, can give the best of references. Address D, 30 John place.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN OF 10 YEARS' experience in the boot and shoe trade; also, a thorough accountant, wishes to make a connection with some reliable house in the city. Best of references given, either eastern or city. Address A 3?, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE house by an experienced book-keeper, well recommended. Address P. O. Box 94.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced bookkeeper. Address C 9?, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, an experienced sash and door-maker, as foreman or assistant; has held the place before; references first-class. Address G 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO learn sign painting. Address T 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bartender, or any employment where he can be useful; is honest, sober, and obliging. Call on, or address, T CAREW, ?? North Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS wood-turner, at any kind of work, within 200 miles of Chicago; is a married man, and want work the year round; try him. Address, WOOD TURNER, Erie, Whiteside Co., Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BOSS BRICKLAYers and others, by a young man as an improver; wages no object. Address C 82, Tribune office, for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A MILLER; BEST of references. Direct for 3 days, G W S, 28 Watson-st.; Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INtelligent boy, 15 years of age, to learn the jewelry trade. Address for one week J. A. M., 2?5 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN WITH a mason or carpenter builder, by a man who has a thorough knowledge of plans and specifications. Can run any number of men in either branch. Address John K., 50 East Indiana-st.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man, Dane; is well acquainted in the city and can give first class references. Address E 76, Tribune Branch Office, 409 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A first-class man; experienced and competent; strictly temperate; city references. Address, H 96, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; is not afraid of small-pox. Can be seen at 2? Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY to travel with an invalid, or family; best of references given if required. Address M. THURSTON, 3?6 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY would like some copying or some other light work to do. Please direct to Miss NIXON, care Carrier No. 30.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Good city references given. Please call or address 4?3 South Morgan, Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, AS child's nurse, or to do light chamber work. Would not object to traveling. Refers to present employer. Call Monday or Tuesday, 1117 Indiana-av.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general housework; best of reference. Apply at 2?1 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD WASHER and ironer, to work by the day. Apply at 1?1 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, one as first-class cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; the other to do cooking or second and laundry work. Inquire Monday afternoon at basement No. 8 Park Row.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress. Apply, for 2 days, at 52 Wentworth-av., near Eighteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED girls, one to do cooking, the other second work; can bring 4 years' reference from their last places. Call on Monday, 2?0 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work or general housework in a small private family; good references given. Call for two days at 42 Depuyster-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a private family where a second girl is kept; first-class references given. Call Monday at 5?7 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A COOK IN A private family where there is a second girl, also for general house servants. Mrs. PATCH'S, 1??3 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COOK IN A PRIvate boarding house. Can be seen at her last place, 6?0 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily by two girls, one as cook, the other as second girl. Best of references. Call or address (Monday) ?5 South Park-av., corner Fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family or boarding house. Apply 2?3 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a home in a small family. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Address A. E. H., No. 2?8 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Call or address 2?0 West DeKoven-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH girl, as cook or for general housework, in a small private family. Apply at No. 1? Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, the other as second girl, in the same family. Apply, for two days, at 52 DuPuyster-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in private family. Call at 9?1 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK. Call, for two days, at 8 Eldridge-court.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY to sew for a private family; can furnish sewing machine. Call or address 4?2 Webster-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A SEWING GIRL in a private family preferred. Apply or address M M, No. 1?0 West Adams-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW as housekeeper, companion, or any light work; no objection to travel; best of references given. Address E 20, Tribune Branch Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady as governess or housekeeper; no objections to the country or to traveling; best of reference as to capability. Call or address 4?5 Fourth-st., west.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW, AS companion or assistant housekeeper. Willing to sew or attend to children. Call or address W M, 4?1 Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a respectable woman, fully competent to take charge of housekeeping in a widower's family. Inquire 3?3 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW FOR agents. We announce to all who wish lucrative employment, that our engraving "The Mother of Our Lord" is completed, and is pronounced the most beautiful subject ever engraved. Agents who tried that "Books go slow," will do well to write us. 2?? orders were taken in 18 days, 73 in 9 days, and 100 in 2 days. Large inducements offered. Send for circulars. M. A. PARKER & CO., 2?9 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—4 GOOD CANVASSERS to sell the Monitor Post Office, Bankers' and Shippers' Guide. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 1?9 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—GENTEEL CANVASSING agents for indispensible articles to every family or sleeping room; agents clearing $?? every week; those acquainted with furniture or bedding business preferred. Address immediately N 32, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—A HOME CAN BE MADE with a little energy, without money, and not interfere with business. For particulars call at 1?3 Canalport-av., upstairs. C. GOULD.

AGENTS WANTED—ELDERLY GENTLEMEN preferred, to canvass, either on commission or salary. Call or address J N 1, 2?9 Thirty-first-st., up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY EASILY MADE by either sex; men can get a good thing that pays big by calling soon; samples sent free. MERRILL & CO., 2?0 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $12 A DAY MADE with Prof. JONES' Ink Eraser. Will remove all kinds of Ink, including blue. 2?9 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY, A FEW GOOD AGENTS, on Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines. To the right men good inducements are offered. Apply at once to 3?? West Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

2 FINE LARGE PARLORS TO RENT, UNFURnished or partially furnished. Also, two large furnished sleeping-rooms for gentlemen, at 274 Michigan-av. For particulars apply at 4 Hubbard court.

9 EIGHTEENTH STREET—A PRIVATE FAMily living in a small cottage have an unfurnished room (carpet only) suitable for one or two persons which will be let with or without board. Apply as above.

13 PARK-AV., NEAR UNION PARK—PRIvate boarding-house. Boarders wanted.

13 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT with board; also day boarders accommodated, at $4.50 per week.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—BOARDING AND lodging from $5 to $6. Day board, $4.

14 BISHOP COURT, FIRST STREET EAST of Union Park—One large unfurnished room, with board; house first-class.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, with board; references required.

16 BISHOP-COURT—FOR RENT, WITH FIRST-class board, one room; very pleasant.

16 SIXTEENTH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, IN suites or single, for first-class genteel boarders. Call May 1.

17 BISHOP COURT, NEAR UNION PARK—Pleasant front room, with board, for gentleman and wife. References required.

18 AND 20 PRICE-PLACE, NEAR DESplaines-st.—On and after the 1st of May the above boarding-house will be opened.

20 SIXTEENTH-ST.—ONE LARGE UNFURnished front room with alcove, for rent with board to gentleman and wife. Also two single rooms. References exchanged.

23 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—WILL OPEN, MAY 1 for families and gentlemen. House new, near the Lake, with large desirable rooms and croquet grounds.

24 BISHOP COURT, ONE BLOCK EAST OF Union Park—A large front alcove room, unfurnished; also, room for two gentlemen with board.

37 THIRTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR COTTAGE Grove-av.—Suite of two unfurnished rooms, with every modern convenience and first-class board.

37 PARK-AV.—TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED rooms, with good board, pleasantly located, near Union Park.

38 NORTH PEORIA-ST., NORTHWEST CORner of Lake-st.—Accommodations for 2 gentlemen; pleasant room and good table.

44 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST. CORNER WASHington—To rent, with board, for gentleman and lady. One suite of front rooms unfurnished, price $35 a week. Reference required.

46 THIRTIETH-ST.—ONE UNFURNISHED front parlor, with board, to gentleman and wife, in private family.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—FRONT PARLOR, FURnished or unfurnished, with board, for gentleman and wife. House new; modern improvements; convenient to cars. A nicely furnished room for two gentlemen. No boarding-house. References exchanged.

48 SOUTH MAY-ST., NEAR MADISON-ST.—Two large pleasant rooms, each suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. The best of references required.

53 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR MADISON—suite of front rooms; also 2 large bed rooms, unfurnished; references required.

54 LANGLEY-ST., COTTAGE GROVE—A PRIvate family can accommodate a few respectable boarders with first-class board; front rooms en suite or back rooms; closets, barn, &c. Terms reasonable. Also, table boarders.

55 ABERDEEN-ST.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can find a pleasantly furnished room and good board in small family, and no other boarders; references required.

62 CENTRE-AV.—TWO LARGE FRONT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; house modern; location and everything desirable; private family.

64 OAKWOOD-AV.—NICE ROOMS TO RENT, with board.

66 PARK-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS with modern conveniences, home comforts and first-class board. References exchanged. Day boarders desired.

69 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated for the summer, convenient to business; also table boarders.

75 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A CHOICE FRONT suite, also single rooms, with board; first-class in every respect; day boarders wanted.

77 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—BOARDING AND pleasant lodging for one or two gentlemen; references desired.

91 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—WITH OR WITHout board, suite of unfurnished parlors and other rooms, to permanent parties only.

97 WEST MADISON-ST.—WE HAVE ROOM for a large number of day boarders; good board; charges reasonable; central location.

100 WOOD-ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE AND single, with board; new brick house.

117 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, furnished or unfurnished; also, day boarders wanted; references given and required.

119 GREEN-ST., BETWEEN MONROE AND Adams—A furnished room suitable for man and wife; also, a room for one or two gentlemen.

121 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—DESIRABLE front single room to rent with board to gentleman only; modern conveniences; fine location. References required.

122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION OF Calumet—A fine front room, furnished, with board; house and surroundings first-class.

133 SUPERIOR-ST.—FRONT PARLOR FOR two gentlemen, with board. Also a few day boarders.

134 WARREN-AV.—WITH UNFURNISHED room and closet, hot and cold water; first class locality. References required.

140 WARREN-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT rooms, unfurnished; also parlor chamber, furnished, for one person, with board. References required.

148 FOURTH-AV.—BOARDING BY THE day or week, at a first-class boarding-house; hot and cold water bath-room.

191 HOYNE-ST.—ROOM FOR SINGLE gentleman with good board.

194 NORTH DESPLAINES-ST.—GOOD board and neatly furnished rooms for a few more boarders, at $5 per week.

199 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICELY furnished front parlor to rent in a very desirable location. Also, room for two gentlemen. House, modern conveniences, with first class board.

201 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT rooms and single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

204 WEST TAYLOR-ST.—A FEW RESPECTable young men can be accommodated with board.

205 SOUTH CLINTON STREET—SEVERAL well furnished rooms large and small, suitable for gentlemen.

209 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE front parlor, with or without board, will rent for business purposes; also pleasant rooms for gentlemen; can accommodate a few day boarders.

217 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—FRONT ROOM to rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND NICEly furnished back parlor for gentleman and wife. Brick house; modern improvements; one block from two street railways.

240 WEST MADISON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS day board. It can't be beat. Try it.

244 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT parlor, nicely furnished, with good board for gentleman and wife or 2 gentlemen, at $?? a week; also, nicely furnished back room suitable for 2, at $16. Only a few boarders; modern conveniences. Only genteel parties with references need call.

248 CALUMET-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE AND single. First-class day board; evening dinner; fine, large brick, near cars; all conveniences.

263 WARREN-AV.—ONE OR TWO SUITES of rooms, gas, bath, &c., with board, either furnished or unfurnished; or would rent separately; references exchanged. Apply Tuesday.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FURNISHED back parlor for rent with board; suitable for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen.

271 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—BOARDERS wanted; terms $5 per week.

275 WEST MONROE-ST. CORNER MORGAN—Two very pleasant rooms to rent, with board.

235 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board, on reasonable terms; day boarders accommodated.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE unfurnished front room, $20; also, one furnished room to two gentlemen, from May 1, with board. Call on Monday.

290 CALUMET-AV.—FINE ROOMS TO RENT, with board, some partially furnished, others completely. Apply as above, or address K 11, Tribune Branch Office.

299 FULTON-ST.—TWO PLEASANT FRONT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a private family, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. No calls on Sunday.

299 WEST JACKSON-ST., BETWEEN MORgan and Aberdeen-sts.—Nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board; also a few table boarders accommodated. Everything new and complete with modern improvements.

328 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms to rent, with first-class board.

336 WEST WASHINGTON-AV.—ELEGANT suite of furnished rooms, separately or together; references required.

346 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE unfurnished third-story front room to let with first-class board.

348 NORTH CARPENTER-ST., TWO BLOCKS from the street cars—A steady young man can get board in an English private family; terms, $4 per week.

356 SOUTH MAY-ST.—A FURNISHED front room and board in a private family. Price $?? per week for two.

363 WEST LAKE-ST.—AN UNFURNISHED front room for gentleman and wife. Location pleasant. Home comforts guaranteed. Reference required.

365 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SPACIOUS FRONT room, with alcove, suitable for gentleman and wife, to rent, with board.

369 BURNSIDE, BETWEEN TWENTY-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.—First-class day board.

379 WEST LAKE-ST.—A PARTY OF SIX gentlemen can secure three nicely furnished front rooms and board, with 6 o'clock dinners, in marble front building; terms reasonable.

393 WEST TAYLOR-ST., CORNER ABERdeen, near street cars—Pleasant front and back double and single rooms, with board; modern improvements; private family.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED front and back chambers, with board; bath, hot and cold water. Terms reasonable.

450 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—PLEASANT rooms and good board for four gentlemen, or two gentlemen and wives.

463 SOUTH CLINTON-ST.—FURNISHED front room, to gentleman and wife. Private family. $14.

479 WABASH-AV., IN THE BASEMENT—Day boarders wanted.

499 BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-ninth-st.—Furnished rooms, with board, to single and married people, at reasonable rates; building just finished, and furnished first-class.

503 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board, suitable for single gentlemen; references required.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FROM MAY 1, furnished and unfurnished rooms with first-class board. Apply at 1?3 West Washington-st., basement.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHed rooms for gentleman and wife, with board; references required.

560 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FRONT SUITE FURnished to rent, with board, in a small private family.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT room on second floor, and one rear room, furnished, with board.

579 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—FRONT PARLOR furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Gentleman preferred.

609 WABASH-AV.—TWO FURNISHED rooms with first-class board. Day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

652 BURNSIDE-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with use of parlor, and board, in a small private family. Would like a party of four.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

638 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, suite of unfurnished rooms for gentleman and wife, or three or four single gentlemen.

670 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO HANDsome unfurnished front rooms, with or without board, after May 1. Till then apply at 161 Park-av.

685 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms, also room for two gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in private family; has all modern improvements.

694 WABASH-AV.—IN THE NEW MARBLE house; an elegant alcove room, furnished or unfurnished. Other rooms with board. Reference required.

723 FULTON, CORNER ROBEY-ST.—LARGE beautiful rooms, unfurnished (single rooms furnished) with first-class board, can be had after May 1. The house new brick, with all modern improvements, and has one of the finest shaded grounds in the city; also a barn to let, 24x34.

806 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF UNFURnished front rooms with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen; references required.

824 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE ROOMS connecting, handsomely furnished. Will be rented separately, with board if desired.

852 WEST LAKE-ST.—PARTIES CAN GET board; gentlemen and their wives, with pleasant rooms. Also single gentlemen, with lodging. Also day boarders wanted.

884 INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, with board, to parties desiring permanent location.

905 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD in new marble front house, near Twenty fifth-st. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Families accommodated with suits of rooms. References required.

982 WEST MADISON-ST.—A LARGE UNfurnished front room and closet at $6 per week. Furnished side-room for two, $5 per week. Private family.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st.; front parlor, with board, unfurnished, $25 per week; furnished, $?? per week, with modern improvements, and pleasant neighborhood. Table board for two. References exchanged.

1184 PRAIRIE-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHed rooms, with board, in a small private family; very desirable location; dinner at 6.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, to rent from May 1; references exchanged.

1206 PRAIRIE-AV.—TO RENT—A SUITE of rooms, partly furnished, with board.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with first-class board in the country, 1 mile south of Englewood. Blue Island dummy train passes the door 6 times daily. For particulars, address Mrs. H. M. DUNN, Sheridan-av.

ABERDEEN HOUSE—THIS HOUSE IS ONE of the finest marble fronts on West Side. Central to business near Union and Jefferson Parks. Parties will find the comforts of a home and convenience of first-class hotel. Rooms can be engaged by calling at 26 Aberdeen, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays excepted. Will be opened about May 1.

AT HINSDALE—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, WITH board. Call on or address ISAAC L. HINDS, Hinsdale Ill.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and board for two gentlemen in a private family, to rent. Apply at 1101 State-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, for 2 single gentlemen, 60 West Washington-st., west of park. Address N 60, Tribune office.

BOARDING—WILL BOARD A SMALL FAMILY during the summer months, Kenosha, Wis. Two hours' ride from the city. Private family. Price reasonable. Address R 58, Tribune office.

BOARD, WITH UNFURNISHED FRONT ALcove room, for gentleman and wife; modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., connected; also, for two gentlemen; Adams-st., near Ashland-av., and near Union Park. Address K 80, Tribune office.

BOARDING—WITH FURNISHED ROOM AND the comforts of a home, in a small private family for two gentlemen or ladies. Address O 50, Tribune office.

BOARD IN FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NEAR SIXteenth-st., Michigan-av. Address L 2, Tribune branch office.

CALUMET-AV.—FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS, beautifully furnished, on second floor, with large closet, hot and cold water, and bath room. $35 per week, with first-class board, only responsible parties need answer. P 31, Branch Tribune office.

COUNTRY BOARD—TO RENT—A NICE FRONT parlor, with good board, to a gentleman and wife. Address for particulars, Post Office Drawer 454, Naperville.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS with board, at the United States Hotel, corner of Cottage Grove and Thirty-first-st. JOHN JACOB, Proprietor.

FURNISHED LARGE FRONT ROOM TO RENT for $20, to two gentlemen, 1 Fulton-st., near Carpenter. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

GENEVA LAKE, WIS.—THOSE WISHING TO make arrangements for board at this most delightful place, can do so by addressing me until May 5, at No. 11 Indiana-av. R. K. COWLES.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO GENTLEmen can obtain a furnished room, with board, in a private family on West Side. Location central. References exchanged. Terms $22 per week. Address A. G., care of Carrier No. 65.

I WILL BOARD TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, rooms furnished or unfurnished, from $15 to $22 per week; modern improvements; location very desirable on West Washington-st.; the best of references required. Address F 81, Tribune office.

I HAVE A VERY HANDSOME SUITE OF 2 or 3 unfurnished front rooms that I will let, with first class board, to a family of 3 or 4 persons. Location No. 1, on West Side. Private family; no other boarders. Address H 84, Tribune office.

I WANT A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE TO board with us during the summer, who can appreciate a quiet, clean home and good wholesome board, in a good house, in healthy location, and convenient to cars, about half way between Twenty and Thirty-fourth-st. and east of State-st.; parties can occupy front parlor and bed-room with closet, furnished or not; also have exclusive use of front door and hall. For information, address A H A, Tribune Branch office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.—To rent after May 1, large alcove bedroom, handsomely furnished, with first-class board, at $40 a week; also other rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Marble front residence. Address N 23, Tribune office.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.; transient, $2.50 per day; day board, $5 per week.

ONE LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with board, all modern improvements, near Union Park; references required. Address Z 47, Tribune office.

ON SOUTH SIDE—A FURNISHED OR UNfurnished room to rent, without board. Only a few steps from good hotel, street cars, and Hyde Park trains. Address J O 37, Tribune office, 409 Wabash-av.

OAKLAND—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentleman and wife; the location is pleasant and handy to Hyde Park train. Address S 77, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST AND MOST CONvenient rooms in Chicago on the finest street on the West Side, will be rented, with board, to a first-class couple. Address K 26, Tribune office.

SOUTH EVANSTON, NEAR DEPOT—TWO gentlemen and wives, can find pleasant rooms and board in private family. Good table; terms reasonable. Address B 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD—PARTIES WISHing fine accommodations, can secure furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, in the desirable house, Wabash-av., south of Twenty-second-st.; elegantly furnished and strictly first-class. But a limited number taken. Call on and after Tuesday, April 30.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES CAN FIND A good boarding place in a private family, on Warren-av., near Hoyne-st., by addressing F 19, Tribune office.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES CAN FIND A boarding place in a private family, on Warren-av. near Robey-st., by addressing N 16, Tribune office.

TWO LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with board; hot and cold water, on avenue south of Twenty-second; reference exchanged. Address H 31, Tribune Branch office.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITH OR without board, at ?7 East Sixteenth-st.

WARREN-AV., NEAR ROBEY—TWO YOUNG ladies with good references, will find a good boarding place in private family by addressing K 16, Tribune office.

WARREN-AV., NEAR ROBEY—TWO YOUNG men of good habits may find a good boarding place in private family on Warren-av. near Robey. V 45, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE house and lot No. 2?7 Wabash-av., desirable for business purposes. PAKE & CLARK, 1?0 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY. We are authorized to lease the property on which our office is situated, on the southwest corner of Market and Monroe-sts., being 100 feet front on Market by 275 feet on Monroe, and 100 feet front on the river. For particulars, apply on the premises. A. J. & J. W. COOPER.

TO LEASE—NOW OCCUPIED AS A LUMBER yard, dock and yard 3?1 Archer-av., corner of Quarry-st. Buildings, scales, horses and wagons for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO LEASE—LOT ON WABASH-AV., CORNER Monroe-st., at low rent and long time; terms of lease an inducement to capitalists. CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 1?? State-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK ON MAIN RIVER AT FOOT of North Wells-st. Dock at foot of North Market-st.; fine for coal yard. T. LYMAN, 115 Dearborn-st.

A LOT, 40X1?5 FEET, ON MICHIGAN-AV., BEtween Adams and Jackson-st., to lease for 10 or 15 years. SNYDER & LEE, 11 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

SEVERAL GOOD LOTS ON WEST MADISON-st and southwest-av, to lease for a term of five years. A splendid opportunity to move houses into a first-class business street. Apply on Monday at 5?? West Madison-st.

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF EGAN-AV. AND State-st., one acre with cottage to lease for a term of years, suitable for hot-house plants or building purposes at 6 per cent on valuation.
Also, southeast corner of Division-st. and North Branch, 84 feet river front by 2?? feet on Division-st.
Also, various lots in the most desirable part of the burnt district, North Side, east of Clark-st. Also, cottage of 5 rooms, water at the door. In the rear of 6?? State-st.; rent, $10 a month. Inquire of the owner at 1023 Wabash-av. between 10 and 2.

20 FEET ON SOUTH MARKET-ST., NEAR Randolph, to lease for a long term.
48 feet on South Market-st., near Monroe. C. McDONNELL, 12 Masonic Building.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL PAPER WANTED—LOANS ON real estate, short or long time, made by E. B. WILEY, 1?1 LaSalle-st., Boone Block.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 1?0 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1854.

LOANS ON DESIRABLE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, in sums of $1,000 to $25,000, made by E. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 2?3 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN large or small sums at 9 and 10 per cent. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND collaterals. J. MATTESON, 1?? East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, horses, pianos, and other collaterals. E. ROGERS, Room 6? Central Union Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON COLlateral securities, such as watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc., by E. JACOBS & CO., 4? Congress-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr. 7? South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $10,000 AND UPWARDS, for a term of years, at 8 per cent interest. Apply to C. B. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

THE VERY HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR claims against the Merchants' and other Insurance Companies, by J. N. WITHERELL, 3?? Wabash-av.

TO CAPITALISTS—$8,000 REQUIRED BY AN established firm of builders, either as partner or otherwise; good security and interest; first-class references given and required. Principals only address A Y 2, Post Office.

TO LOAN—$3,000 ON GOOD REAL ESTATE. JNO. W. CARRINGTON, JR., 3?3 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BORROW OF A MEMBER OF the Masonic fraternity by a brother, $500, for which good interest will be paid, and good security given. Address A 49, Tribune office.

$50,000 LOANS NEGOTIATED PROMPTly on Chicago real estate; mortgages, gilt-edged paper, stocks, etc., in any amount. We want $50,000 for 5 years at 10 per cent, on improved Chicago property worth $150,000; also $15,000 real estate near Brighton, worth $40,000, at 10 per cent, for 6 or 8 months. Call at once. TAYLOR & SMITH, Real Estate and Loans, 4?9 Wabash-av.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH ROOM, EITHER FURNISHED or unfurnished, between Randolph and Jackson-sts., and east of Morgan-st. Address, with terms, A. A. DWIGHT, 1?9 West Madison-st.

BOARD—ONE OR TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, with board (West Side preferred) for gentleman, wife and child. Address, immediately, G. W. AMBRIDGE, care Hale, Ayer & Co.

BOARD—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON FOR the artists of the [illegible] COMEDY COMPANY in the vicinity of the Globe Theatre. Apply at the box office to G. GENESE, Agent Wyndham Comedy Company.

BOARD—BY A LADY ON THE SOUTH SIDE in a private family or where there are but few other boarders. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, for three days, giving location and price, K 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM and board wanted by two ladies; location south of Eighteenth-st., east of State. For exchange of references, address SEMINARY, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—I WILL PAY $100 PER MONTH FOR A pleasant suite of front rooms with good board, for self and wife, on South Side, and be permanent. No "hash houses" need apply. Address, with particulars, P 58, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—IMMEDIATELY, FIRST-CLASS board with furnished front room below Twelfth-st., on South Side, or near Union Park on West Side, for self, wife, and child 1 year old. Terms must be reasonable. Address WATSON, 212 South Water-st.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM OR SUITE, with or without board, South Side. Ask for STEVENS, at 4?0 Wabash-av.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family. Address O 9?, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY A YOUNG LAWYER and wife, of education and culture; by the middle of June, in a private family of character, or where there are only a few boarders. No fancy prices; best references exchanged. Address E 59, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child of five years old, in a private family, where there are few or no other boarders; location must be pleasant and convenient to street cars or omnibus. Liberal compensation and first-class references given. Address, with particulars, P 99, Tribune office.

BOARD—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM OR rooms, with board for gent and wife, on the West Side; private family preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., N 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, BROTHER and sister (4 adults), require a suite of rooms for self, wife and sister; my brother will take a roommate. Must be on West Side, Fulton, Walnut, or Washington-st. preferred. Give terms for furnished and unfurnished rooms. I wish to stay one year from 1st of May. Best of references given. Address Y 43, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, suite of front rooms, or one large front room, nicely furnished. Rooms must have modern conveniences, hot and cold water, centre gas, with bath room on same floor. Must be in a desirable locality on the West side. No attention will be paid to those replies where terms and location are not given. Address D 50, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIvate family for myself and wife. I will pay $80 per month, and not one cent more, and room must be nicely furnished, with good board at that. Address, stating term and location, J. JOHNSON, 337 West Washington-st.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY SINGLE GENTLEman, within six blocks of Halsted and Madison-sts. Address H. H. MOORE, 199 West Madison-st.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN. REFerence given if desired. C 33, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH GOOD ROOM, FOR SINGLE gentleman, on North Side, north of Chicago-av. and east of Sedgwick-st. Address, giving location and price, C 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE, FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, in a private family. Best of references given. Address, giving location and price, C 95, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, NEAR Twelfth-st. preferred. Would not object to go further south on line of Illinois Central Railroad. D 12, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child (4 years old), two rooms, with board, on Calumet, Indiana or Michigan-avs. None but first-class need answer. Best of references given. Address X 5?, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR A SINGLE GENtleman, in a private family; no objection to a few pleasant boarders; state location and price. Q 8?, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, in a private family, where there are few or no other boarders; musical family on South Side preferred. Address E 9?, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—IMMEDIATELY, FOR MARRIED couple, and child 2 years old, between Twenty-second and Kenwood; private family preferred; state terms and accommodation. E 3?, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, BY GENTLEman and wife, with bath room for own use. Address, stating terms, A. H. POTTER, care Roddin & Hamilton, 1?6 State-st.

BOARD—WELL FURNISHED ROOM WITH board, by a young man, on West side east of Centre-av., or south side, south of Eighteenth-st.; references exchanged. Address U 73, Tribune office.

BOARD—UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for myself and wife, on West Side. Address R, care 40 Lake-st.

BOARD—BY THREE GENTLEMEN, GOOD board and lodging, in a large furnished room; private family preferred, and locality within 10 or 15 minutes' walk of Washington-st. tunnel. Address, for two days, B 40, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN WANTS BOARD IN A private family, where there are few or no boarders; West Side. Address F 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM WANTED BY a young gentleman, near Sixteenth-st., south side. Address, stating [illegible], E. J. HALL, 7?3 State-st.

BOARD—ROOM OR ROOMS AND BOARD FOR man and wife, between Twelfth and Thirty-first-sts. on South Side. Inquire at 1?4 Twenty-second-st., F. R.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM WANTED BY A young gentleman, vicinity of Twenty-second-st. Address L 91, Tribune branch office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG MEN ON THE South Side. Address Q 13, Tribune branch office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH ABOUT $1,000, WOULD like to invest it in some good business that will require his attention, as partner or otherwise. Any show for advancement. Address O 33, Branch Tribune office.

A GOOD STYLISH FAMILY CARRIAGE horse wanted; young and gentle. Call Tuesday morning. J. B. MAYO & CO., 4?? State-st.

A HANDSOME ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR sale; has been in use but two weeks; will accommodate four inside; is one of the best Eastern make, and cost $1,000; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to A. RIVET, 923 State-st.

A SECOND HAND PONY PHAETON WANTED. Address, giving price, A 75, Tribune office.

B. C. PEASE—TEAMSTER—I DO ALL KINDS of teaming, and pay special attention to moving household goods. Spring wagons always ready for use. Also, teaming of all kinds; short notice. Office No. 55 South Market-st., Mercantile Building, Room 2.

BEDS 20 CENTS PER NIGHT, AT THE OLD Original 25-cent California Meal Restaurant, 2? South Canal-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 6?4 State-st.

CASH FOR STOVES—PARTIES MOVING, AND wishing to dispose of their heating or cooking stoves, address with name and number of stove, U 5?, Tribune office.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport. Common law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1?1 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1?7.

HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SALE—TOGETHER or separate; first-class horse and good second-hand buggy; a great bargain for cash. BALDWIN DaVAS, 91 South Halsted-st.

HORSE AND BUGGY WANTED AT ONCE. Must be a good, serviceable rig, and dirt cheap; will pay cash, or trade a first-class shifting top buggy. Call at 1?8 South Canal-st.

HORSE, TRUCK, AND HARNESS, STRONG rig, together or separate, for sale at a bargain if taken before 1st of May, at 25 Bauwans-st., near corner of Milwaukee-av. and Reuben-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND EXPRESSING promptly attended to by calling at 2?4 West Madison-st.

I WISH BOARD FOR MY HORSE IN THE VIcinity of Lytle-st. Address GEO. MACDONALD, Jansen, McClurg & CO., 6?7 Wabash-av.

I HAVE SOME $2,500 OR $3,000 THAT I WOULD like to invest in some good, established, manufacturing business; my services go with my money. Address Y 77, Tribune office.

MILLINERY—MRS. SPOON, FORMERLY AT 3?3 North Wells-st., has reopened at 471 Division, near Clark-st.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND the Western States for universal marriage. Enclose stamped directions. P. O. Drawer 5?1 Chicago, Ill.

MRS. WRAY, FASHIONABLE DRESS AND cloak maker, formerly of 246 North Clark-st., has again opened her dressmaking parlors at 4?2 West Madison-st., where she will be happy to see her former patrons and all who may wish her services. Cutting and fitting attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Don't forget the number, 4?2 West Madison-st.

NICE LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON, HORSE, AND harness wanted, in exchange for furniture or bedding. Apply at 519 Butterfield-st., near Thirtieth-st.

PARTIES REQUIRING TEAMS FOR REMOVing on the 1st of May can be supplied by applying at 2?3 North Reuben-st., West Side.

PARTIES WISHING TO HAVE FURNITURE stored call at 741 West Madison.

PINE TREES FOR SALE. INQUIRE OF GEORGE KING, corner Sixty-first-st. and Michigan-av., Englewood.

SPRING WAGONS FOR MOVING HOUSEhold goods, pianos, and stocks of goods, with experienced and careful men. Leave orders at the freight depot Michigan Central Railroad. McMURRAY & BRO.

STORAGE—AT BURLINGTON WAREHOUSES, corner Sixteenth and State-sts., for furniture and merchandise, at low rates. M. B. SAWYER.

SAVINGS BANK—WANTED, TO PURCHASE the charter of a savings bank, located anywhere in this State. WAITE & CLARKE, 21 Van Buren-st., Chicago.

SHADE TREES, EVERGREENS AND SHRUBbery, at my old stand, 3?1 West Madison-st. All work warranted. A. H. POSKETT.

STOVES REPAIRED, RELINED, AND PUT IN order. Address, with name and number of stove, N 4?, Tribune office.

THE FINEST BILLIARD PARLOR IN THE city (Oriental) two doors south of Academy of Music, 87 South Halsted-st. FRANK PARKER, Superintendent.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD books. Ye Olde Booke Store, CHAPIN & CO., 1?1 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD PAIR OF SECOND HAND scales to weigh 400 or 500 pounds. G. LASHER & SON, 4? West Randolph-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, CONtractors, and all parties interested in window fastenings to call and examine the patent swivel sash lock, at WIGGIN, DOUGHTY & CO.'S, 61, 63 and 65 Market-st.

WANTED—100 FEET SECOND-HAND SHELVing in good condition; must be sold cheap. Address J W G, care of Wm. B. Clapp & Bro, 4? West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS—TO PURCHASE a drug store, centrally located and doing a good business. Address H 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—AQUARIUM, LARGE SIZE. INquire of MEDCALFE & CO., 57 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABlished cash business worth from $3,000 to $10,000; references exchanged upon interview. Address, for three days, O 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—OLD MEN AND YOUNG TO TAKE their old shirts to REED & RICHARDSON'S, 117 West Washington-st., to be rebosomed or to have fine shirts made to order.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT WITH A FIRM TO do their freighting with one or two pair of horses and trucks by the year. Apply at 5?4 State-st.

WANTED—COMMISSIONS—A MANUFACTURING agent, travelling through the Mississippi Valley, Kansas City, and neighboring towns, wishes to represent a Chicago house on commission. [illegible] May 1. Address N 33, Tribune office.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Reorganization of the Ætna Base Ball Club.

The International Four-Oared Race.—Billiard Items.—The Turf.—Pedestrianism.

Base Ball.

THE NEW ÆTNA NINE.

Acting upon the advice and desire of their numerous friends and well-wishers in this city, the gentlemen at the head of affairs of the Ætna Club have determined to so strengthen and improve their nine so as to make it take the place of the powerful professional team which Chicago would like to have this year, and would have yet if the right sort of players could be procured. The Ætnas feel encouraged by the active interest manifested in their behalf, and have now organized on the co-operative plan, their admirable success in which was rendered easy by their advantageous position for the season as the representative club of the city. Their new nine, now under rapid improvement, will be constituted and placed as follows:

Catcher, Quinn, who was regarded last year as one of the best in the country, professional or amateur, and whose retention will meet with entire approval.

Pitcher, Lex, of old Excelsior fame, who recovers his form more than his former speed and accuracy.

Short stop, Hallinan, the "king pin" of the Actna in Base Ball matters. No better selection could have been made.

First base, Blumaugh, who is also a Chicago Boy of the highest order.

Second base and Captain, our mutual friend Doty (the White Stocking short-stop of 1871. No one doubts Doty's ability to play second base, while his extraordinary aptness at "points" should render him one of the most successful of Captains. Doty is handy and experienced, and will be pleased to learn of his engagement.

Third base, Rest, the Ætna pitcher of last year. He has a quiet, gentlemanly style of playing which will arise from a poor stove to "home" as soon as he gets his batting eye fairly open. Rest is regarded as the equal of any third baseman that Chicago has had.

Left field, Tom Foley, of the White Stocking nine, who can play the position excellently, besides being valuable as change catcher and third baseman.

Centre field, Ward, of the Ætna nine of 1871; a fine fielder, a strong batsman, and a swift baserunner.

Right field, Beardman, an excellent fielder and a strong general player.

The batting qualities of the nine are first-class, and let the prediction be recorded that more than one base will be reported from professional clubs by the Ætnas of 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES OF THE GAME.

The Chicago League Club, on Friday, defeated a picked nine by a score of 24 to 12.

—The Forest City, of Rockford, talk of reorganizing. Barker and Addy have agreed to join the club if his is organized.

—The Mutuals, of New York, defeated the Washington Olympics on the 23d inst., by a score of 23 to 6. The Olympics batted Quantrille for 16 bases, while the Mutuals only secured 10 bases off Brainard. The Mutes have put Mills off their nine, and substituted Hicks as catcher.

—The following 9 players have finally been decided upon to constitute the Athletic champion nine for the season of 1872: Cuthbert, left field; Redbirde pitcher; Meyerle, first base; Malone, catcher; Fisler, second base; Treacy, centre field; Ansen, third base; McGeary, short stop; Mack, right field. The team on the 30th inst. the Olympic Club, of which Lovett is pitcher, and barely defeated them by a score of 9 to 6.

Aquatic.

THE INTERNATIONAL FOUR-OARED RACE.

From the London Daily News, April 3.

The boys talked of four-oared match between the representatives of the New York Atalanta Boat Club and the London Rowing Club may now be regarded as definitely arranged, and though the event will scarcely, perhaps, give rise to the same amount of excitement and enthusiasm as was created by the memorable contest between Oxford and Harvard three years ago, it already bids fair to create a very lively interest in rowing circles on both sides of the Atlantic. According to the latest advices from America the Atalanta crew are making active preparations to leave New York to-day by the Inman steamer City of Brooklyn, and consequently may be expected to reach Putney by Thursday or Friday week at the latest. Their names are as follows: J. E. Smith, 2. T. Van Rossen, 3. C. O'Neil, 4. Wallace Ritchie, 5. Theodore Mathiessen, 6. Wm. Mathiessen, stroke. Three bar members of the Atalanta Boat Club will, we hear, accompany the crew to England as "spare men," and will keep themselves in training, so as to be ready to fill a vacancy in the boat in the event of any of the four being unable to row through illness or accident. The American representatives are to be housed as before mentioned, according to our notions, their average weight when in condition being considerably under 11 stone, pounds, but from their accounts they are very powerful men, and have had long experience as oarsmen. We understand they will bring over with them some new boats, or in Yankee parlance, "shells"—one for practice and the other for racing purposes, in addition to which they intend, on their arrival, to order a "ship" from one of our leading English builders, so as to insure being properly suited in the important items. The conditions will, in all probability, be presented by Messrs. G. Ryan, J. S. Gunson, A. de L. Long, and W. Stoutze, old hands, and two of them—viz., Stout and Long—ex-amateur champions. The above four, it will be remembered, carried off the Steward's Challenge Cup at Henley Regatta, in 1869, and were justly considered at the time to be one of the finest four-oared crews ever seen here, but, as they have not rowed together since that year, it is scarcely to be expected that they will turn out quite in their old form. The race will be rowed in the rocognized American fashion—that is, each crew sits in the boat facing their goal, and the Yankee apparatus which one of the crew—the bow one in the American, and No. 2 in the London boat—bears by means of his feet. The date of this race has not yet been definitely fixed, but it will probably take place about the 15th or 17th of June, so as not to interfere with the Henley Regatta, at which great aquatic gathering the American crew may possibly be tempted to push at Stewards' and Ladies' Challenge Plate. The committee have this year offered a special prize for four-oared boats without coxswains.

When the above was written the withdrawal of Mr. J. C. Snell from the crew, because of the serious illness of his wife, was not known in London. The positions of the four on the day of the race will, doubtless, be: Dr. Russell Withers, stroke; Theodore Van Raden, No. 3 (starboard); Alexander Handy, No. 2 (port); Edward Smith, bow oar and steersman. Mr. Leander Waterbury went out as substitute.

Billiards.

RHINES AND COON MATCHED.

Rhines and coon new matched for a home-and-home series of French carom games of 300 points each, the first game to be played on the evening of the 8th inst., at Rhines & Forhan's hall, northwest corner of Halsted and Washington streets, and the second and last game to be played on that night at Rhines & Ball's, corner of Green and Randolph streets.

PERSONAL.

Madame Garnier, the celebrated lady billiard expert, is spending a day or two in the city previous to her departure for Europe, to be absent about four months. Monsieur Garnier remains in America. He is now, with Maurice Daly, making an exhibition tour through the principal cities of Illinois, and will be in Chicago in about two weeks. His many friends in Chicago will be glad to learn that he intends returning to this city, and locating permanently here.

The Turf.

RUNNING AND TROTTING MEETINGS.

The following are the dates fixed for the running meetings:

Chickasaw Jockey Club, Memphis, April 29 and 30, May 1, 2, and 3.

Kentucky Association, Lexington, May 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18.

Nashville Blood-Horse Association, May 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18.

American Jockey Club, June 1, 3, 4, 11, 12, and 13.

Monmouth Park, New Jersey, June 25, July 2, 3, 4, and 5; second meeting, Aug. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Saratoga, July 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19; second meeting, Aug. 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, and 22.

Central Illinois Blood Horse Association, June 4, 5, 6, and 7.

The principal trotting meetings are put down for the following dates:

Fleetwood Park, May 21, 22, 23, and 24.

Prospect Park, May 27, 28, 29, 30, and June 1.

Cleveland Club, July 16, 17, 18, and 19.

Fleetwood Park, May 21, 22, 23, and 24.

Prospect Park, May 27, 28, 29, 30, and June 1.

Cleveland Club, July 16, 17, 18, and 19.

Goshen Park, July 24, 25, and 26.

Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass., August 21, 22, 23 and 24.

Utica Park Association, August 13, 14, 15, and 16.

Buffalo Park Association, August 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Mystic Park Association, June 18, and continuing two weeks.

Narragansett Association, June 21, 22, 23, and 24.

The Boston Trotting Association has made no show come out, but it is said will give a meeting on the fall at Brighton Park.

Pedestrianism.

TO EVANSTON AND BACK FOR $25.

Mr. Charles Hunt, of the Athletic Club, bet $25 that he could walk from the Court House to Evanston and back in six hours, and he found a person who covered the money. He accomplished the feat last Friday afternoon in five hours and twenty-eight minutes. The distance is twenty-five miles, and the time made is excellent.

Fire Grates and Mantels.

The near approach of the 1st of May, when so many of our citizens will change their places of residence, invests the subject of fire grates with peculiar importance. There are some new things in the line which are especially worthy of attention, and all those who are interested are earnestly advised to pay a visit to the new establishment at No. 81 Dearborn street, and examine those handsome, marble-lined iron mantels, and that open-coal stove, the Hartford Parlor. The Patent Franklin stoves will also be found an interesting novelty. There are a great variety of grates, and any one wanting the very best open fire cannot fail to be pleased.

About Cooking Stoves.

Have you trouble in the kitchen? Poor bread, Breakfast behind time, and all the other vexations which will arise from a poor stove? Then rejoice that you need no longer so suffer. The New Empire Cook Stove, introduced in this city for the first time by Sisson & Collins, No. 238 State street, is working a revolution which will deter from all other stoves made, in many important features, among which are the construction and size of the oven, hot air reservoirs, sifting arrangement and new style of water-backs. They have been awarded first premium at all the great fairs. Wherever exhibited, against all competitors, and have never had a single case of failure.

A New Firm

has now store, with a new stock, is that of Messrs. Rotenberry & Falch, dealers in watches and fine jewelry, 78 and 80 Madison street, corner of State. This house makes a specialty of watches and watch repairing, and their stock of jewelry is replete with the latest novelties.

House Furnishing.

Just at this peculiar season of the year there is an immense trade carried on in those articles which go to furnish a house, and any special advantages to be derived in this direction are matters of great interest. A combined establishment wherein may be purchased everything needed in the way of carpetings, mats, oil cloths, bedding, draperies, lace curtains, upholstering materials, etc., is a convenience and an advantage which the ladies will warmly appreciate. Such an establishment is that at No. 184 Twenty-second street, where Drake & Wetherell offer a splendid line of carpetings, mats, oil cloths, and bedding, at prices which speak their own praises; while in the same store will be found the P. Stone & Co. with a full stock of new and desirable goods in draperies, lace curtains, upholstering materials, bedding, etc., at wholesale and retail. They have started out to figure largely in these important lines, and they offer advantages which should not be overlooked by purchasers.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Lots, but Nevertheless Highly Important Information Concerning the Heroic Conduct of Alderman Bichler at the Great Chicago Conflagration.

We are indebted to Messrs. Edward Schlaeger and Eugene Seeger, authors of a publication entitled, "Chicago—The Growth, Destruction, and Reconstruction of the Wonderful City," printed in this city, in the German language, for the following thrilling and truthful (!) narrative of the deeds of John Bichler, the heroic Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, on the occasion of the great Chicago conflagration:

How near the fire repeatedly approached the West Side, and how great the danger was for the same, we have already related in the description of the second grand alarm, which we under the heading Section 2. At Lake street and Canal street the fire stretched by the Fire Department, and Randolph street bridge (Lind's Block) by the heroic efforts of citizens and firemen. The fire, however, nevertheless succeeded in jumping across the river on the North side, namely, at Chicago avenue and the north end of Fifteenth, finding however, its advances to the West side well guarded. Alderman Bichler, who resides at 163 Fifteenth ward, was everywhere required, to fight the dangerous element, his energy and presence of mind was invariably equal to the occasion. He is entitled to full claim upon the title of the savior of the West side. He and his family, the descendants of whom, 14 in number, still live in Chicago, on the North side, who worked like heroes to save their home and property, endangered by the conflagration, will never forget the 9th of October, when the fire from Chicago avenue bridge, then in flames, threatened to prevent the rescue burning in the river, from spreading the fire. He and his whole Chicago put almost of a rag and thereby saved the residences on and near the river front. When the burning tar of the tar yard on the east side of the river, driven by the strong wind from Chicago avenue, and was roaring up Sedgwick street, when bank of the river, endangering the neighborhood with fire, Bichler caused sails to be thrown upon the burning masses and again prevented the destruction of the West side. Also enlisted with the citizens on the West side he went with a steamboat to the Water-works on the North Side and worked there with such success that the fire failed to extend further than the all-important engines there located. He saved the Lincoln bridge, then in possession of fire, on Dirk to be opened just in time, and with the six policemen under him made short work of *the thousand fires*. He issued a proclamation on his own responsibility, prohibiting the inhabitants of the West Division, under a penalty of $50 to light a fire in their houses. He also appointed a number of special police on the spot. For one and a half days he was constantly battling the fire, while during the night of Monday to Tuesday hundreds of burnt-out Northsiders found quarters in his house.

THE WOMAN IN GREEN.

Was She Drowned or Not?—The "Policeman's Story" Proves to Have Some Foundation.

The "Policeman—Sea" published in yesterday's Tribune may turn out to be something after all. It was briefly this: He saw a woman and a man standing on the corner of Madison and Jefferson streets talking earnestly together for half an hour, and when he approached they separated. Upon returning to the corner, fifteen minutes afterwards, the officer saw them there again. They started east on Madison street; he followed them. Turning north on Canal street, they suddenly disappeared. While the officer was leaning against the lamp post at the corner of Canal and Washington streets, ten minutes subsequently, he heard the exclamation "Oh!" evidently uttered by a person in distress. The sound apparently came from behind the buildings fronting on Canal street, near Washington. He went around to the vacant space back of the buildings through an alley, but could search for some time, he found no one or any evidences of a struggle. The conclusion he reached was that some person had thrown himself into the river, and he could not avoid associating the woman with the "party in distress." He did not report the occurrence when he returned to the Madison Street Station at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, but was not surprised at all when, later in the day, inquiries were made about a missing woman. For a woman dressed in green. The female he had seen was thus attired, and he felt confident his conclusion is correct.

The Star-and-eye also stated that a woman in green was a man. The missing female was his wife. She left him "without cause," and he had no doubt that while with the second the policeman saw. He requested the officer to arrest her if he met her again, and had not until he called for her. Mr. J. A. Taylor, No. 545 West Van Buren street, reported that he had a trunk and valise belonging to a young lady named Ida Leroy or Ida Giddings. She left his house last Tuesday, and has not been seen since. She had on a green dress when she departed, and may have been the "victim." If the man and woman the police-man saw are alive, they should so inform Captain French; while they do, the friends of missing young ladies dressed in green will be on the anxious seat for some time to come.

A CASE OF DOUBTFUL IDENTITY.

How the Appearance of Mr. Brazewell's Husband was Altered and Improved by a Sojourn in the Bridewell.

An amusing incident occurred at the Madison Street Station last evening. Mrs. Mary Brazewell was arrested about 5 o'clock in the afternoon for being drunk. In her dress pocket was found a release for Thomas Brazewell, her husband, who was working out a fine in the Bridewell. She had been to the Mayor's office, paid the amount necessary to secure Thomas' discharge, and, after getting the release, imbibed rapidly, in order to be jolly when she met Thomas. Her arrest prevented her from going to the Bridewell, but as the prisoners' van happened to be at the station when she was brought in, the release was given to the driver of the vehicle. He took it to the Bridewell, and Thomas was released after being told where his wife was.

He appeared at the Station about half-past 7 o'clock last evening and asked that she be admitted to trial. He had no money, but as Mrs. B had fine and was at the time quite sober, the Sergeant consented to let her go upon condition that she left a deposit of $10 for her appearance at the Police Court on Monday morning. When brought into the Station-keeper's room Thomas saluted her with "Well Mary!" She looked at him and inquired who he was. "Don't you know me, and by—, you are not," she retorted, and he could not convince her that he was. "Say something that will know ye by," was her next remark. "Get out of that. I have had me whiskers shaved off and me hair cut, darlin. Do ye know me now?" She did not, and still refused to go with him. "Are you really me husband, Thomas?" was the last question. It was whispered some time after, and though she still looked incredulously at him, she left the Station in his company. Whether he succeeded in convincing her that he was entitled to spend her money and keep himself in whiskey at her expense is not known.

Cruelty to Animals.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I was rejoiced to see in THE TRIBUNE of a few days since, a plea for the horse. Yesterday I saw no less than three horses with a blinder loose and flapping against the eye, one driver trying in vain to guide them by turning and shaking their heads, while their careless driver was all oblivious to it. This is one form of cruelty. There are enough others; and whose business is it to attend to these things? Give us ladies the address of the Society, and, if they will attend to complaints made to it, we will see to it that they are attended to in New York City, this cruelty can be put a stop to. Given the address and (C. T. S.) to the contrary, we ladies will do duty faithfully. "Vox Populi" was right, in part, for ladies very often are inconsiderate of the poor horse; but, there are those who are more compassionate.

And, while we are on the subject, let me ask if it is a pound one sees on Wabash avenue, near Nineteenth street, where some half a dozen sorry and hopeless looking cows stand the whole of the day in the broiling sun, trying in vain to seek shelter under the fence? O, that we had a Bergh in this vicinity, for never was one more needed.

Pray let us hear more of the Society. Where is its headquarters? Who the President and other officers? It is a noble cause, and don't let us be so occupied with reconstructing houses and making money as to forget that there is such a thing as humanity to that most perfect and noble of all animals, the horse. Let each lady who witnesses cruelty notice the number of the vehicle, and drop a note to the Society. This is done constantly in New York City, and attended to in two hours' time.

CHICAGO, April 25. HUMANITY.

The Working Classes, Religion, and Sunday Recreation.

HYDE PARK, April 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I will thank you for a little of your space while I say a few things upon the above subject. I am, strictly speaking, a workingman; that is, I earn my bread mostly by the sweat of my brow, though I believe professional men or women work hard, and at labor that is more trying to health than mine; but as I belong to that class who are of so much solicitude to preachers, I make bold to have a workingman's say about Sunday recreation and religion.

Sometimes we toilers with the hands are made special objects for sermons, orations, and lectures; and the cry is often raised that we don't attend the churches. This has a great deal of truth in it, and I wish to say to some of these preaching gentlemen that we with the hands are not very likely to fill your churches when we are made such special objects for sermonizing, or while we continue to enter a church scarcely, but we hear one minister denouncing another of another faith, such as your humble Editor have alluded to in these columns of late. I one day was going to the churches, and two of those numerous Miss'ed upon by one of those sermonizing gentlemen of somewhat similar faith, and asked me where Church I preferred. I told her that I preferred the Unitarians had about the most liberal ideas of religion. She raised her hands, brought into the Station-Keeper's room Thomas saluted her with "Well Mary!" She looked at him and inquired who he was. "Don't you know me, and by—, you are not," she retorted, and he could not convince her that he was. "Say something that will know ye by," was her next remark. "Get out of that. I have had me whiskers shaved off and me hair cut, darlin. Do ye know me now?" She did not, and still refused to go with him. "Are you really me husband, Thomas?" was the last question. It was whispered some time after, and though she still looked incredulously at him, she left the Station in his company. Whether he succeeded in convincing her that he was entitled to spend her money and keep himself in whiskey at her expense is not known.

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DRY GOODS.

Buyers of Dry Goods
from the surrounding country, who visit Chicago to do their Spring shopping, will find, at the popular West Side Retail House of
HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY.
an elegant assortment of Dress Goods, Silks Shawls, Ladies' Suits, and Suit materials, Ribbons, Bows, Trimmings, Ties, Ruffings, Laces, Hosiery, Underwear, all the modern styles of Parasols, Housekeeping Goods, Linens, Damasks, Napkins, Towellings, Cassimeres for Boys' and Men's wear, Mourning Goods in great variety. The celebrated Josephine Seamless Glove, and every other article usually sold in a first-class Dry Goods House, may be had at HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY'S, 328 & 330 W. Madison-st.

Robb Bros. & Co.,
641 W. Madison-st.,
Have opened a new stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, in their new store, corner of Madison and Paulina-sts., consisting of all the Popular Brands of Bleached and Brown Cottons, Dress Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Linens, White Goods, &c., &c.
As Importers we can offer Linens and White Goods at specially low prices. Also a line of Striped Grenadines, at 25 cts. per yard, worth 40 cts.
Our Dress-making Department is under the supervision of a first-class Modiste. We consider this a rare opportunity for the Ladies of the West Side having dress material for manufacture, to obtain a full equivalent for their money.

TRUNKS.

HASKELL & BROTHER,

Manufacturers expressly for the retail trade. Stores Nos. 466 Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court, and 84 South Halsted-st., just north of Madison-st. We will also open a new store about May 15, at 37 West Madison-st., under Sherman House.

Until such time as my old sales-room in the Burnt District is rebuilt I will continue to sell at retail every description of
TRUNKS, Valises, Satchels, &c.,
At my factory,
477 State Street, 477
NEAR ELDRIDGE-COURT,
at much lower prices than they can be purchased elsewhere.
GEO. H. WALKER.

COOLERS.

Refrigerators! Refrigerators! Refrigerators! WATER COOLERS!
AND
House Furnishing Goods!
JUST RECEIVED.
BOOMER & JENKS,
829 STATE-ST.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO.
DENTISTS,
181 and 183 West Madison-st., Northeast Corner Halsted.
VITALIZED AIR
Given in extracting Teeth. No pain, no danger.
Extracting Teeth, each.....
Artificial Teeth, very best.....
Gold Fillings.....
Solid Gold Fillings.....
Silver Fillings.....
Teeth Extracted and new ones immediately replaced.
Best of city references.

CROCKERY.

Persian Granite Ware!
Equal in shape and finish and quite as handsome as the best French China. At little more than half the cost. Also, a large stock of Plain White and Decorated French China, Rich Cut Glassware, Fine Mantel Ornaments, Rogers's Silver Plated Ware, and Bone Table Cutlery at the CHINA EMPORIUM of
H. C. LAURENCE & CO.,
487 Wabash-av., Second Door South of Eldridge-court.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
CHICAGO, April 19, 1872.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Franklin & Franklin is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities to be paid by A. J. STEGUTH.

COPARTNERSHIP.
CHICAGO, April 26, 1872.
Henry C. Franklin has this day entered into copartnership with Charles Gendron, under the firm name of FRANKLIN, GENDRON & CO., as tobacconists and leaf dealers, for the purpose of carrying on the business of sales, sign, and banner painting.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between John Whitley and James B. Church, under the firm name of WHITLEY & CHURCH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN WHITLEY is alone authorized to sign the firm name in settlement.
JOHN WHITLEY,
JAMES B. CHURCH.
Chicago, April 17, 1872.

LADIES' WEAR.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.
Retail Department,
329 West Madison-st.
Will exhibit Monday the finest line of
New Dress Goods
opened this season, in all the latest and most desirable Shades and Tints imported, and in the greatest variety of fabrics, from low-priced goods at 20 and 25 cts. on the centre tables, up to the richest fabrics.
The latest Shades in Pirie's Irish Poplins. New Spring Grotonnes, Cashmeres, Mohairs and Costume Poplins in a variety of the following new shades: Tea Rose, Apricot, Choco, etc.
Elegant assortment new Percales, Batistes, Cameleons, French and English Prints, Dolly Vardens, etc.
Undeniably the cheapest Japanese Silks in this country, and unsurpassed assortment.
Special inducements on
BLACK SILKS
in the richest and finest makes of "Bonnet," "Ponson," "Jaubert," and others.
Can save customers 50 cts. to $1 a yard on these goods.
Special bargains in Blk. Gros Grains at $1.25 and $2.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE
EMPIRE Furnaces.
Also the celebrated Cook Stoves.
Vindicator, Homestead, Harmony,
ARE SOLD AT
LEAVENWORTH'S,
218 WEST LAKE-ST.
COOK STOVES, RANGES,
Kitchen Utensils, Planished Ware, Britannia Ware, Wooden and Willow Ware, Table Cutlery, Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Filter Wells,
AT LOW PRICES.
TILLOTSON BROS.,
183 Michigan-av., near Jackson-st.

THE NEW
AMERICAN COOK STOVES,
FISHER'S REFRIGERATORS,
ICE BOXES,
PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
KEDZIE'S WATER FILTERS,
And a new and desirable variety of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
DALTON'S,
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second st.

Begin Housekeeping With STEWART'S
New Improved Cooking Stoves,
Richmond Ranges, Fisher Refrigerators,
Always perfectly cold and dry. Ventilated Ice Boxes and all kinds of household-keeping articles, of best quality, and lowest prices, at
HATCH & BREEZE,
517 West Madison-st., near Bishop-court.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HARKINS' BOOTS & SHOES
AT
177 West Madison-st.,
Corner of Halsted, and
811 STATE-ST.,
Opp. Burlington Hall.
See our Spring and Summer Styles.

LOOKING GLASSES.

W. T. NOBLE & CO.,
76 & 78 VAN BUREN-ST.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pier, Wall, and Mantel Mirrors,
LOOKING-GLASSES & PAINTINGS,
Moved, Packed and Repaired.
FRAMES RE-GILT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL RIGHT!
For Corns. Druggists have it. 25 cts. per box. Dr. STEPHENS can be found at 121 West Washington-st., 8 to 3 p. m.; 89 Twenty-second-st., 4 to 9 p. m.

THE TRIGGER.
The sportsmen of Chicago and Northwest will consult their interest by calling on E. Thomas, Jr., 191 West Randolph-st., dealer in guns, pistols, &c., who has just received from Europe a superior quality of breech and muzzle loading guns, together with the celebrated "Bismarck," so quick in action as to be called the "Trigger." Particular attention given to the loading of breech loading cartridges and fishing tackle.
E. Thomas, Jr., is now sole agent for James Foster, the new patent for fastening breech-loading shot gun, the same kind of gun Regardus won his Forest Rabbits with.

Merchants', Firemen's, Knickerbocker
Insurance Company's policies and claims bought at the highest cash price.
H. L. DIETRICH,
39 West Madison-st.

ISRAEL FERGUSON,
GOAT AND CATTLE HAIR,
For plastering,
No. 9 Forty-th. treet, second floor, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Old Wash. Proprietor.
THE MANAGEMENT
Has the pleasure of announcing
A Summer Season of Elegant Comedy
By the Popular
Wyndham Comedy Company!
Commencing MONDAY, May 6. The Company, as at present organized, consists of ALL THE POPULAR FAVORITES engaged by Mr. WYNDHAM during the FAMOUS TWO SEASONS, and now forms a Combination unapproachable in numbers and talent.
THE SEASON
Will be signalized by the production of several NEW and BEAUTIFUL PLAYS, one of which will be placed upon the stage with the MOST PERFECT CASTE, and every possible attention paid to the most fastidious taste ever given in Chicago.
THE THEATRE
Will be Newly Decorated and Renovated BEFORE and BEHIND THE CURTAIN, with an entirely new advertisement, to distinguish it from MOST COMFORTABLE SUMMER THEATRE in the city.
THE ORCHESTRA
Will be considerably enlarged, and will consist of first-class Musicians, under the direction of one of the most talented leaders in Chicago. A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURE in the performances.
The season will commence with a new and powerful comedy, adapted from the French, of the great Sardou, author of "Theodora," "Fernande," etc., entitled
FRIENDS!
Presenting novel and striking incidents, and of unusual interest. Also, a number of NEW and MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, PROPERTIES, APPOINTMENTS, etc., etc. LUXURIOUS and PERFECT CAST.
Full particulars will be duly announced.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
Unparalled attraction for this week. First appearance of
CHAS. WALTERS,
Whose fame is unequalled, whose style is original whose performance is new and novel. First appearance of
D. L. MORRIS,
The Greatest German Humorist now before the public, will appear in the Dutch Burlesque of
RICHARD NO. 3,
Or, THE TEUTONIC TYRANT OF BRIDGEPORT.
RICARD (the Teutonic Tyrant, on his way to Chicago).....D. L. MORRIS
THE BLACKEST CROOK.
New Songs, New Acts, New Dances.

GLOBE THEATRE.
The Black Crook Victorious!
The Black Crook Triumphant!
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THIS WEIRD, ENCHANTING, AND MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.
Messrs. Palmer & Co. desire to return the most sincere thanks to the Chicago public for their generous patronage in support of this expensive entertainment.
Reserved seats, $1.
Little Vic, the Child Wonder.
Grand ballet, exquisite marching, beautiful singing, and gorgeous scenery.
Remember, the Last Week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Inauguration of the Summer Season.
Engagement of the Celebrated Tragedienne,
Mrs. D. P. Bowers
For positively one week only, assisted by the popular actor,
MR. J. C. McCOLLOM.
And supported by the entire DEMY STAR COMPANY, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY MATINEE WEDNESDAY, when she will appear in the specialty,
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,
OR, THE MYSTERY OF AUDLEY COURT.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
NOTICE.
Will be closed for stage repairs. Will open Monday, April 29, with
JOHN DILLON & IRWIN COMBINATION
In the Comedy called
SATAN IN PARIS!
AND
SEEING DILLON.

GLOBE THEATRE.
The Management
Begs to announce that this Theatre will close for repairs and redecoration, on Wednesday, May 1, and reopen the summer season on Monday, May 6, with the
Wyndham Comedy Co.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
Opening Postponed UNTIL MAY 6.

MARTINE'S HALL.
PROF. O. S. FOWLER,
THE EMINENT
PHRENOLOGIST,
Will deliver a FREE LECTURE, the first of a brief course, at Martine's, MONDAY evening, April 29, at o'clock, on
"Phrenology & the Laws of Health."
Public examinations at the close of the lecture. Private delineations of character at the Sherman House, after the 30th, for a brief season. Consult Prof. Fowler as to your character, best business, matrimony, and the special education of your children. Reduced prices to clubs and families. Announcement of further lectures hereafter.

MISS F. H. CHURCHILL,
The great rival of
CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,
Will shortly give one of her
CELEBRATED READINGS.
FORESTER'S HALL,
32 West Randolph-st.
Societies or others desirous of reading same, on and after May 1, apply to the Trustees, I. H. CONNELL, 75 West Madison-st., D. W. QUINN, 169 S. Canal-st.

LABOR EXCHANGE.
Contractors, Farmers, Mechanics, and Families
In want of help, male and female, will find it to their interest to send notice to the
CHICAGO LABOR EXCHANGE,
37 STATE-ST., ROOMS 6 & 7.
Good Scandinavian Men and Girls always on hand ready and willing to work.

LOTTERY.
$300,000!
Missouri State Lottery.
Legalized by State Authority, and Drawn in public in St. Louis.
GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME.
50,000 NUMBERS.
Class D to be drawn April 30, 1872.
5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.
1 prize of.....$50,000 | 200 prizes of.....$ 25
1 prize of.....18,000 | 9 prizes of.....1,000
1 prize of.....7,000 | 9 prizes of.....500
1 prize of.....7,000 | 9 prizes of.....300
1 prize of.....3,000 | 90 prizes of.....200
1 prize of.....2,000 | 90 prizes of.....100
1 prize of.....1,000 | 5,000 prizes of.....50
99 prizes of.....500 | 5,000 prizes of.....3
Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrs., $2.50.
Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn in public, honest, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.
We will forward official drawing with no interest in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to purchasers of tickets.
We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.
Send for circulars. Orders by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, or EXPRESS. Address
MURRAY & MILLER & CO.,
Post Office Box 1046, St. Louis, Mo.

PROPOSALS.
Notice to Railroad Contractors.
Sealed proposals for the completion of the clearing, grubbing and excavation, from stations 0 to 125, both inclusive, will be received at the office of the Engineer & Superintendent of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railway, in Bryan Block, 79 Dearborn-st., Chicago, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, May 7, 1872.
Profiles of said line can be seen at the office of Messrs. Taylor & Co., on Wabash-av., until May 1, after that at the office of the Company, Bryan Block.
The right will be reserved to reject any or all bids. Bids will be received for portions, or for the entire work.
Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned.
H. R. CARTER,
Chief Engineer Director & State Line Ry.
CHICAGO, April 24, 1872.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

SILVER AND PLATE!
Beautiful Table Ware!
TEA SETS, COFFEE URNS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, IVORY KNIVES AND CARVERS, SPOONS, FORKS, AND LADLES.
PRICES DOWN!
GILES, BRO. & CO.,
384 Wabash-av. 247 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1848.
Burned out Oct. 9, 1871. Restored business Nov. 1, in their new building, Nos. 56 and 57 South Canal-st.

Large Auction Sale OF $350,000
WORTH OF
Choice Improved CITY PROPERTY
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Will sell (short reserve or limitation, for J. C. McCORD and E. F. HERSHAW, viz:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 29,
On the grounds, corner of Vincennes-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.,
**50 Marble-

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily Edition, one year, by mail........$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, one year, by mail........6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by mail........2.00
Weekly Edition, per year, by mail........2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, [illegible], Chicago, Ill.
TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Sunday Morning, April 28, 1872.

HUMANITY AND CALVINISM.

Colonel R. J. Ingersoll, of Peoria, a gentleman not noted for his orthodoxy, recently aroused a good deal of personal hostility against himself by a lecture based upon an ingenious paraphrase of Pope's familiar lines, so as to render it:

> An honest God's the noblest work of man.

The sentiment might be so liberally construed as to render it not merely irreverent, but boldly atheistical. If the speaker meant to affirm that there is no God except in the conceptions and imaginations of men, it would express atheism. We suppose he meant, however, that a just conception, or apprehension, of the character of God, one that would harmonize with the facts of the universe and with the conscience of a thoroughly intelligent mind, is the noblest effort of the human mind. Revelation, Reason, and Intuition agree in representing the God of the Universe as enthroned in fathomless mysteries, dwelling in an ineffable light that is blinding to mortal vision. The language of poetry is exhausted in describing the incomprehensibility of God. All men, however, have some conception or idea of God, and this conception is the work of their own brains, the product of their own thought, in the same philosophical sense as the Platonic and Berkelian philosophers declared that the mind had no cognition or knowledge of the existence of matter itself, of a tree for instance, since it was its own idea of the tree, and not the tree itself, that was present in the mind, and therefore perceivable. The same ideal philosophy, therefore, which resolves God into a mere cognition of the human intellect, also resolves matter and all existing things into like cognitions or ideas, and narrows the philosopher down to the single point that the only thing he knows is that he exists,—a degree of knowledge which we have every reason to believe is shared in all its comprehensive vigor by an oyster. Much as the philosophers have vaunted themselves on their basic formula, *Cogito, ergo sum*, we could never see any more truth in the axiom, "I think, therefore I am," than in the proposition, "I perceive, therefore the thing perceived exists," or than in the higher formulas, "I admire, therefore beauty exists," or, "I worship, hence there is a God." Our consciousness of our immediate surroundings is as intuitive as our consciousness of our own existence, and neither is more intuitive than our sense that the evident everywhere points toward the mysterious, and this universal mystery underlying all things is God. The universe has always been to the human mind full of the supernatural and unaccountable,—a haunted house, with a spectre in every flower, and a spirit in every star.

> O'er all there hung a shadow and a fear;
> A sense of mystery the spirit daunted,
> And said, as plain as whisper in the ear,
> The place is haunted.

Milton wrote his Paradise Lost professedly to "justify the ways of God to man,"—*i. e.*, to argue that, notwithstanding the malevolence in the world, there is only benevolence in the Divine character. In the estimate of nine-tenths of modern Christendom, his elaborately-sensual and grossly-materialistic view of the subject presents an explanation which is itself inexplicable. Froude, in his essay on Calvinism, tells us that that system of faith, after being accepted for two hundred years as the ultimate and satisfactory settlement of the great problem of the existence of evil under a reign of omnipotent benevolence, has at last been condemned as being more intolerable than it has been itself intolerant. But these are the views of Froude only, not of the Calvinists, who, with some modifications of their tenets, are as strong as ever. Henry Ward Beecher preached a recent sermon on the "Cambridge Confession," which is the platform of the New England Congregational churches. This confession declares that, by the decree of God and for His glory, some men and angels are predestined to everlasting ruin and foreordained to everlasting death; that they are fixed to an unchangeable destiny; that their number is certain and defined, and cannot be increased or diminished. Mr. Beecher excited the laughter of his audience by styling this "rather a tight fit." He further said:

> If I were to be left to choose between absolute infidelity and atheism, and the acceptance of a God who has preordained and predestinated an innumerable host of His creatures to torments, to pains, and to eternal death, for His praise and His glory, why, rather than accept such an infernal deity, I would be an atheist, and I would glory therein. [Suppressed applause.]

Mr. Beecher, however, did not so boldly grasp the real mystery as did the more logical Jonathan Edwards, Calvin, St. Augustine, and Paul. Torments, pains, and death are mysteries in themselves, because they are utterly irreconcilable with the character of an omnipotent and benevolent God; and hence, the mystery is independent of the duration of the evil, whether it is for an hour or for eternity, and of its location, whether it is in this world or in the next. But we all know that torments, pains, and death exist in this world, notwithstanding the Divine omnipotence and benevolence. Therefore, however humane Mr. Beecher may be, he is less logical than the Calvinists when he affirms that, rather than believe in their existence in the next world, he would be an atheist.

As to the doctrine of destiny or foreordainment, it is not merely the view of the Calvinists. It has been held by Greek and Roman stoics, the Oriental fatalists, and many who, like Emerson, are guided by their perceptions rather than by logic. Emerson defines destiny very much as Herbert Spencer defines environment,—as consisting of all those facts which control a man, as distinguished from those which he controls. In this broad sense, each man finds that destiny has controlled for him his time and place of birth, his parentage, and thereby his inheritance of health or disease, beauty or deformity, poverty or riches, ignorance or education, vice or virtue, which form such controlling elements in determining the question of his misery or happiness in life. As to him, an uncontrollable destiny decides whether he shall be born in the blaze of civilization or among the bushmen of Africa, in a State's Prison or in a palace. What predestination can be more completely independent of his own will or merit than that which thus determines his career for this world? And if, under the reign of a benevolent God, men are thus differently predestined to weal or woe in this world, by what logic does Mr. Beecher prove that the Divine benevolence forbids the same thing in the next? The true mystery, it must be perceived, is in the fact that evil anywhere exists, not in the question whether it is evenly or unevenly distributed, fixed or variable, present or future.

Nor is the mystery removed by adopting the Optimist or "all-for-the-best" view, which was familiar to the ancient philosophers, which crops out in the Cambridge Confession, that evil exists for the manifestation of God's glory, and is elaborately argued throughout Pope's Essay on Man, especially in such couplets as

> All partial ill is universal good,
> All discord harmony not understood.

If murders, rapes, slaveries, wars, pain, &c., are "harmony," and if all human depravity and vices manifest the glory of God, what more can kindness, love, liberty, peace, joy, and holiness do? What becomes of moral and religious distinctions between right and wrong of any kind? Conscience, according to this philosophy, is a Divine deception, or trick, by which God, who implants this faculty in man, deceives him into the belief that some things are right and others wrong, when, in truth, all are equally manifestations of God's glory.

To all this the Optimist replies, that manifestations of moral evil and physical pain and death are not merely in theory, but according to observation, essential to physical life and moral virtue,—aye, even to every Christian conception of the Divine glory. They are reverse views of the same fact. Without death there could be no life, without darkness no light, without sin no Savior, without chaos no Kosmos, without suffering no benevolence, without ignorance no teacher, without offences no law, without crime no jurisprudence, without diseases no science of their cure, without privation no labor, without labor no wealth, without solitude no social enjoyment, without war no patriotic sacrifices, without pain no patience, without sterility no cultivation, and so on *ad infinitum*. But these evidences of Optimism only show a conflict between the intuitions of conscience, which teach that many things are wrong, and the conclusions of reason, which teach that these wrong things are indispensable to the existence of the things that are right, whereto conscience still returns with the assertion that, however essential these wrong things may be to the existence of certain other things that are right, they are just as wrong as if they were not essential to any right whatever. In short, the error consists in trying to reconcile truths that are irreconcilable, or to make them conform to an unsustained assumption that all truths must agree. The truths of Nature are in as evident conflict as its forces. Humanity and Divinity, or Benevolence and Calvinism, conflict, but both are truths. The character of God, therefore, as the author of these conflicting truths and forces, remains a mystery, beyond the grasp of the human intellect, as it ought to be. For, if the infinite could be comprehended by the finite, it must itself be finite. Eternally must the question remain unanswered,—"Who by searching can find out God?"

TOBACCO IN CHURCH AND COLLEGE.

The general statement, that tobacco is an Indian weed, we believe has not been seriously questioned; but the additional slur of the poet, that "from the Devil came the seed," is still an open question, some maintaining vigorously that Plug, Fine-Cut, Cavendish, May Flower, Natural Leaf, and even Maccaboy and Rappee, are all Nicotian curses, which his Satanic Majesty has sown for the plague of mankind, while others as stoutly maintain that he had nothing to do with it, and bless Sir Walter Raleigh for introducing this universal solace of humanity into modern civilization, along with the other blessing of potatoes. We have yet to hear an argument sufficiently strong to convince us that the Devil takes that degree of interest in the comfort of men and women which would induce him to sow tobacco seed, or do any other decent deed productive of so much benefit. Since the days of King James, there have been regular periods of blast and counter-blast, of fulminations, edicts, curses, and bulls against the gentle weed, which have all ended in smoke, however, like the periodical blasts of Vesuvius, as men have kept on smoking and chewing, and women have kept on snuffing, undisturbed by the agitations of reformers,—a practice in which they will undoubtedly persevere to the end of time, unless the crop shall run out. Just now we are in the midst of another of these agitations, which promises to be more than usually interesting, from the fact that the theologians are in full tilt against each other. The cigar has got into the church and Fine Cut is enthroned in the pulpit. The Methodists have commenced a raid to expel it from their churches, and, at the recent meeting of the New York Conference, a resolution was offered recommending entire abstinence from the use of the weed. The venerable Dr. Richardson stood up valiantly in defence. He had been cured of a distemper by smoking. He had always chewed tobacco. He was 83 years of age, and he "felt like blessing the weed every morning of his life." This is praise from Sir Hubert. It is a plea for the hygienic virtues of Partagas and Short-Sixes. It bases length of days and profusion of honors upon the use of Cavendish and Old Solace. In addition to all this, there is a fine feeling of devotional fervor in the touching thankfulness with which he alludes to the weed, and to his conviction that he ought to institute a special thanksgiving each morning for the blessings which have attended him all along his journey, from the time when he smoked his first cigar in secrecy behind the school-house, veiled from the vulgar gaze, to his last octogenarian chew. Another brother, a venerable elder, also stood up for tobacco, not because he used it himself, but because his wife smoked and enjoyed her pipe, which brought solace and comfort to her dear old soul, and eased her journey down the hill-side of life, into the shadows at the base and the misty country beyond. We wonder at the hardihood, not to mention the ungallantry, of members of the Conference, that they could vote for the resolution in the face of such an argument as this. If smoking brings comfort and solace to an old lady, why shouldn't she smoke? Why should the old gentlemen have the monopoly of comfort? The old ladies need it the most. There are few of them to whom life has not been more or less of a burden, involving the anxiety of children, the petty household cares which wear away the body and soul much faster than the graver cares of men, and the long catalogue of physical ills incidental to the female nature, and aggravated by the necessities of modern civilization. They need and deserve comfort more than the old men, "and yet no power cometh to help them," except in the grateful contents of the tea-pot, "which cheer but not inebriate," and the equally grateful contents of the pipe-bowl, which both cheer and tranquillize, and are aids to meditation, in which old ladies love to indulge. There is nothing more beautiful to contemplate than a venerable lady, in the neatest of lace caps and the trimmest of black silks, sitting in her cosy arm-chair by the glowing grate, or in the corner of the old-fashioned fire-place, while the kettle sings on the crane, serenely smoking her pipe, and seeing visions in the smoke of the days when her willowy waist and red lips and saucy eyes made her the belle of the district, and that dilapidated, rheumatic, and splenetic old fellow, who is in a continual fuss about the weather, was a fine, strapping Adonis, who used to take her to singing-school and sit up of nights with her, he consoling her in her singleness, and she pitying him in his loneliness. The picture, however, had no effect upon the hard-hearted brethren of the Conference, and they passed the resolution, notwithstanding the good old brother who was cured of his distemper, and the good old sister who took so much comfort with her pipe. Conference doctors, however, are not the only ones who have given in their adherence. The college doctors must have their say. In a set of "General Rules of Health" drawn up for the use of the students of one of our leading universities, is the following provision: "Never chew tobacco; smoke the milder kinds, in long clay pipes, which should be changed often." Against this edict, no protest has been made, although it is an innovation in scholastic practices in two regards. In the old collegiate days, the long clay pipe, by which we presume the Collegiate doctors mean the T. D., was not in favor, by reason of its brittleness and frequent breakages. The prevailing pattern was the Dudheen, which was at once symmetrical, solid, and majestic; but the gem, the very darling of pipes, was the little Cutty, which was ethereal, graceful, tiny, and coy as a maiden of the conventional story pattern. It was a pipe not only to be used, but to be cherished, and to be loved, and, when its career was ended, to be laid away as a precious souvenir of bygone pleasures. The Dudheen was serviceable and long-lived, but it had not the æsthetic and artistic qualities of the Cutty. The injunction to change the pipes often will also meet with resistance, as that does away with the mental gratification which the scholar experiences in watching the process of coloring. It also puts an end to the healthy competition among all enthusiastic and well-regulated smokers. Who that has ever watched the changes in a Meerschaum from pale yellow to orange, from orange to maroon, and from maroon again to translucent amber, or the changes in a Cutty from pale India-ink to glossy black, would ever change pipes often? The collegiate doctors are unskilled smokers. They have ignored the artistic method of smoking, which is inspired only by youth. Their dry and juiceless philosophy suggests only the pipe of common clay, while youth, full of dreams, enthusiasms, and ambitions, takes to the pipe which is born of the foam of the sea and the pipe which comes from the virgin white clay of Nova Scotia.

When doctors of divinity find comfort and solace in the weed, and when doctors of colleges hold the pipe only second to the pen as a scholastic auxiliary, what shall ordinary mortals do but keep on smoking and chewing and let the Anti-Nicotians rail on?

THE CARLIST REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

One of the Spanish branches of the great Bourbon family seems disposed to verify the assertion of Louis XVIII., that the Bourbons never forget, even if they never learn, anything. For nearly forty years there has been in more or less active operation a Carlist rebellion in Spain,—that is, there has been a person of the name and family of Charles claiming the throne. This contest descends from father to son, and the young man who is now disputing the throne with King Amadeus is the fourth who has attempted the struggle. The history of this Carlos family is interesting, even if it disclose no more than the pertinacity with which it presents its claim to the throne of Spain. Charles IV. of Spain ascended the throne in 1788, and signed an abdication in 1808, into which he was entrapped by Napoleon. The French Emperor then obtained from Ferdinand, the heir, a like abdication, and appointed his brother, Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain. Charles and his son Ferdinand were held as prisoners in France until Napoleon was sent to Elba. The Cortes then restored Ferdinand. Charles died in 1819. Ferdinand VII. was one of the worst specimens of the Bourbon family. He was cruel, revengeful, despotic, and untruthful. His reign was a continuance of absolutism on his part, and revolt and disorder on the part of Spain. Three several times was he brought to the alternative of deposition or swearing to a liberal Constitution, and each time he took the oath, and then resumed his tyranny. He had four wives, three of whom died leaving no children. The fourth and last wife was the celebrated Maria Christina, daughter of Francis I., of the Two Sicilies. He married her in 1829, she being then 23 years old, and he 43 years. Ferdinand died on the 29th of September, 1833, leaving two daughters, Isabella, 3 years, and Louisa, 1 year old. By the law of Spain, females were excluded from the Throne. During the illness of the King, there was obtained from him a decree setting this law aside, and declaring the succession to be in his daughters. The whole proceedings in relation to this matter are very much confused, and in the light of later experience it was evident that Maria Christina had managed the whole business. She was an able but an unscrupulous woman, and her desire was to govern Spain in the name of her daughter. Though the marriage was not officially announced until 1844, it was then officially proclaimed that she had privately married one Ferdinand Munoz, in December, 1833, precisely three months after the King's death. Her relations with Munoz during the King's life had always been a subject of scandal.

Ferdinand, however, had a brother Charles, or Carlos, who disputed the validity of the decree by which he had been set aside. He found a large party to sustain him, and he claimed to be King under the name of Charles V.; but the nation generally were opposed to him, he being regarded as worse than his brother, the late King. Isabella was therefore acknowledged Queen of Spain, under the regency of her mother. Carlos began the civil war, which lasted until 1839, and was throughout marked by that murderous and brutal cruelty peculiar to Spanish domestic warfare. In 1839 he was forced to quit Spain, and found refuge in France. In 1847 he removed to Trieste, in Austria. He formally relinquished his claim to the Crown in favor of his son Charles, Count Montmelin. Isabella was married to her cousin in 1846, and Louisa was married the same day to the Duke of Montpensier, son of Louis Philippe of France.

In 1860, a portion of the Spanish army, under General Ortega, proclaimed Montmelin King of Spain at Tortosa, by the name of Charles VI., and, three weeks after, the Prince and his brother, Ferdinand, were arrested. On the 23d of April, 1860, Montmelin renounced his claim to the throne, and in January, 1861, died childless. Prince Juan, the second son of the first Don Carlos, was now the heir in that line, but on the 8th of January, 1863, he, too, renounced his claim to the throne. Subsequently, however, he recalled this so as to make it a renunciation in favor of his son, Charles, born in March, 1848. Prince Juan is still living, being 50 years of age.

The Prince Charles who now claims the throne, as Charles VII., is married to the Princess Margaret, daughter of Charles III., of Parma, and has three children, one of them a son, Jacques, born in June, 1870. He has also a brother, Alphonse, born in 1859. There are, therefore, three claimants to the Spanish throne:

1. Prince Alphonse, son of Isabella II., in whose favor his mother renounced her claims in June, 1870, and who is now 14 years of age.
2. Amadeus I., King by election, who is the son of Victor Emanuel, of Italy.
3. Carlos, grandson of the first Don Carlos, who claims by succession from Charles IV., and the renunciation of his father.

There are also to be considered as claimants the sons of Duke Montpensier by Louisa, the sister of Queen Isabella.

The first contest between Don Carlos and Isabella was practically determined in favor of the young Queen by the intervention of the powers of Europe. The marriage of the Queen and her sister then engrossed the diplomacy of Europe, and especially of France and England. The King of the French wished that the Bourbon line should continue on the throne of Spain. Maria Christina wanted a marriage between the Queen and the Duke Montpensier, but it had been provided by the Treaty of Utrecht that no Prince of the Orleans family should ever be placed on the throne of Spain. The French King, therefore, proposed the Count of Aguila, brother of the King of Naples, Charles, Count of Montmelin, Francis, Duke d'Assisi, or Henry de Bourbon, the last two her cousins. The English Government proposed a Prince of the house of Coburg. The negotiations were protracted, and finally brought to a close by the acceptance, by Maria Christina, of Francis d'Assisi for the Queen, and the Duke de Montpensier for Louisa, the latter marriage not to take place until an heir had been born to the Queen. The Queen unavailingly protested against a marriage with a man generally understood to be mentally and bodily deficient; but the marriage was not only forced, but the marriage of her sister to Montpensier took place at the same time. The unscrupulous mother thus forced upon her a relation to which may be attributed the obloquy which her after-life has obtained.

AN EXTRAORDINARY THEFT.

After the battle of Shiloh, when General Buell, after a forced march, arrived on the second day, and turned what promised to be a disastrous defeat into one of the great victories of the war, that officer, for some unexplained reason, fell into disfavor, and was relieved of command. In 1862, a Military Commission was held in Cincinnati which investigated his conduct. The session was secret. Apart from the fact that he was disliked by some of the superior officers in rank, no possible indication of the charges against him has ever been made public. The Commission was a long time in session, but finally reported. What that report was, has never been permitted to become known. There were rumors that it acquitted Buell; but, whatever the fact, it has been kept a profound secret. It was also rumored that the report, in vindicating Buell, questioned the conduct of some of his accusers. Mr. Stanton subsequently offered Buell important commands, but declined to make known the result of the investigation, or the nature of the charges upon which he had been suspended, or the names of his accusers. The report was never printed, nor has it been ever sent to Congress. General Buell has for nearly ten years been appealing to the Government for some redress, some explanation, but has been denied all access to the papers.

Some time ago, the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives recommended, and the House adopted, an order requesting the Secretary of War to transmit a copy of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry. To this General Belknap, Secretary of War, answered that the papers were very voluminous, and that he had not force enough to copy them, and that it would be expensive to do so. A further demand for the papers has brought from the Secretary the statement that the papers in the case have been removed from the files of the Department, and no one knows what has become of them. It also appears that General Halleck's report of the Shiloh and Donelson campaign has also disappeared.

It is suggested that General Badeau, who is in Europe writing a history of the war, may have these as well as other important papers in his possession, but why he should be allowed to do so requires some explanation. The New York *Tribune* intimates that Colonel Lost, before he was assigned to the New York General Order business, was entrusted with the duty of arranging army documents. This abstraction, or destruction, or removal, or suppression of the public records is a serious outrage, and is one which Secretary Belknap ought by all means investigate and explain. In the case of Buell it is rank injustice, though it is hardly possible that, if the report of the Military Commission merely vindicated him, it should be so long suppressed and finally destroyed. The suppressed papers must have contained something which was so unpleasant or disagreeable to others that their destruction was considered essential. Who was it that had official access to these papers that was interested in their destruction?

THE GOAT ISLAND JOB.

The entire newspaper press of California, of both parties, protests against the bill passed by the House of Representatives, giving the greater part of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railway. The bill was passed in the House through the efforts of Mr. Sargent, who has been elected to the Senate for six years after March next. In the Senate, Mr. Cole proposes to contest the bill, but, we suppose, ineffectually. Railroad and other jobs ordinarily succeed much better in the Senate than they do in the House, and this Goat Island job will hardly be an exception.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF THIEVES.

The criminal and civil laws of this State are sadly deficient in one particular. The civil law recognizes the business of pawnbrokers as legitimate, and provides for the issue of licences therefor. The criminal law provides penalties for the receiving of stolen goods. When a pawnbroker receives stolen goods from a thief, and advances a small sum of money thereon, the civil law protects him from criminal prosecution; and the practice of the police authorities is, that the owners of the stolen property cannot recover the same until they refund the pawnbroker the money he claims to have advanced the thief, with his other charges.

The charges upon articles pawned with licensed pawnbrokers are of themselves but little better than robbery. They advance, say, 30 per cent of the value of the articles pawned, deducting from the loan at the rate of 10 per cent; they also deduct at the rate of 20 per cent more for storage. The result is, that the victim compelled to pawn receives 30 per cent of the value of the goods, but pays for the use of the money at the rate of 30 per cent. These terms, however ruinous to the poor people for whose aid pawnbrokers are supposed to do business, are accepted without murmur by thieves, especially as they can sell their stolen property to pawnbrokers without any risk. A result is, that pawnbrokers' shops, as a general thing, receive ten times as much stolen property on pawn as they do of any other kind. It is a safe business. They run no risk either of pecuniary loss or criminal prosecution. The man whose house has been entered and robbed can generally hear of the property through the police. It is found at one or more pawnbrokers' shops. The property is identified, but it is not delivered to the owner. The police inform the robbed man that he can get his watch, or his jewelry, or his coat, by paying the pawnbroker the same sum which the thief would have to pay to redeem it; if not, then he must go without the property, or appeal to the civil courts. The process in a civil suit is to sue out a replevin writ; give security double the value of the goods; employ a lawyer to attend the Court several terms; wait with half-a-dozen witnesses a week for the trial; and then, possibly, get a verdict that the property claimed is his. The cost of the proceeding, including loss of time, is probably far greater than the value of the property taken, and this remedy is practically of no use to the general public. Under these circumstances, thieving and pawnbroking are mutually profitable. Every thief knows he can get $25 cash for every $100 of property he can steal; the pawnbroker knows that he can get $100 worth of stolen property for every $25 he may pay out; and both thief and pawnbroker know that there is no law that can disturb this convenient and profitable alliance; on the contrary, both branches of the trade are under the practical protection of the police.

It is announced, on apparently good authority, that the demand for money under the consequential claims is to be withdrawn, and that it was only persisted in in order to convince Great Britain of the weakness of the principle involved. If this announcement is really trustworthy, it is conclusive proof that truth is often stranger than fiction. Long since, Great Britain was so thoroughly convinced of the weakness of this principle that she came very near revoking her ratification of the Treaty of Washington, and may do so yet, simply because we insisted on the strength of the principle. Now it appears that our action was simply a pretence. We hope that Secretary Fish feels confident that England is at last convinced. His course would have been equally sensible if he had insisted up to this time that Queen Victoria should come over here to beg the Administration's pardon, and had done so merely to convince Great Britain that it is not advisable to request sovereigns to humiliate themselves.

Miss Caroline Smith has favored the world with a rhymed exposé of the deep-laid plans of our telegraphic companies. As to the future, she darkly suggests:

> And is not this their object your rights to tear down,
> And control a free suffrage through country and town,
> And to secretly gain such political power,
> As may serve their dark purpose at some future hour?

The evils of the present consist in the well-known noises produced, according to the authoress, by the despatches passing over the wire.

> The sick and the helpless are doomed now to hear
> The incessant loud ring from the posts far and near,
> And unless they're removed in due time from the noise
> It endangers their life, or their reason destroys.

Miss Smith wishes the press to demand the destruction of all telegraph lines, and especially of those which pass through her town. As she has cunningly concealed the name and location of the town, we cannot comply with the latter part of her request. As to the former part, she speaks for herself:

> Break the bonds now at once and proclaim yourself free,
> And let the last peal through the chain that you sever
> Be humanity, justice, and human rights forever.

Emerson says that every man or woman who is intellectually well is a poet.

Amid the popular indignation against Pomeroy and Caldwell for their attempts to shirk an investigation into the grave offences alleged against them, there is danger that Senator Clayton's case may be overlooked. A little over a year ago, when this honorable gentleman first entered the Senate, it was charged that he had obtained his election by unlawfully giving a Congressional certificate to one John Edwards, when his competitor, Thomas Boles, was really elected. The latter contested the seat, the House Committee of Elections reported unanimously in his favor, and the House put him in Edwards' place forthwith. This was at least *prima facie* proof of fraud by Clayton. Then there came from Arkansas a formal complaint, with charges and specifications. The Senate ordered an investigation, and that has been the end of it. If Clayton, Pomeroy, and Caldwell allow Congress to adjourn without deciding on their guilt or innocence, the people cannot but judge them guilty of all that has been alleged against them.

The preposterous pretence that the law which allowed the Secretary of War to sell "damaged or otherwise unsuitable" arms, authorized him to dispose of guns which were sworn to be the same as those now in use by our army, and cartridges manufactured for sale, is at last rendered completely untenable. In 1869, Judge Advocate General Holt decided that nothing could be sold under this law without being inspected and condemned. This decision, binding as a law, was utterly ignored. If General Dyer was ignorant of it, or if he knew of it, he is too culpable to have anything to do with the Bureau.

The Boston *Post* goes into raptures over the formation of a "Young Ladies' Club" in that city, which is devoted to philosophy, metaphysics, and tea. The alliterative reporter says that its members are all "pretty, predestined philosophers. They are 'talking about science when their sisters of Gotham would talk about clothes, and theorizing about social reforms when other girls anticipate social gayeties.'" This is a very charming picture of culture, with the exception of the "theorizing about social reforms." The average young man is apt to make fearful and wonderful mistakes in his schemes for social reform; and the average young woman, who knows, and ought to know, far less about the things that need reform, is so much the more apt to fall into error. Even when the young woman in question lives in Boston, she would do well to stay in that blissful ignorance of social sins which gives her half her distinctive charms.

Birmingham, England, has just had a spirited discussion as to the propriety of opening the Art Gallery and Library of the city on Sundays. A strong party urged such action on religious grounds, claiming that the people would be benefited morally and spiritually. Much opposition was made, but the Town Council finally passed the motion by a nearly unanimous vote. It is evident that public feeling is setting strongly against all sectarian legislation. The greatest good of the greatest number demands that all means of recreation, in themselves innocent, shall be given as freely on Sunday as on any other day. The opening of our Free Library for seven days in the week will have a powerful affect in promoting liberal views throughout the Northwest. The question is one of Knowledge vs. Ignorance; and it can be decided in only one way.

Many weeks ago, the New Orleans Congressional Committee prepared their report and announced that it would be printed at once. It has not yet appeared. When the New York *Tribune* commented on this significant fact, the Public Printer declared that he had received only a small part of it, and could not get more. This throws the whole responsibility for the delay on the Committee. It is alleged that the report has been withheld on account of the uncertainty of Governor Warmoth's actions. His Administration was, in the main, sustained by it. Now, however, he has joined the Liberal Republican movement, and it is to be doctored, so as to avoid giving him too much credit. This is a highly creditable showing.

Dr. Mitchell has been enlightening the Edinboro' College of Physicians in regard to the "Natural History of Lunacy." It is pleasant to know that the great number of idiots at large in society will probably not transmit their feeble-mindedness to their descendants. Dalton to the contrary notwithstanding. Nearly 75 per cent of all the brain diseases is due to accidental injuries incurred early in life. Moreover, according to Dr. Mitchell, we can all marry our cousins without fear. The prejudice against this practice is only a prejudice.

New York reports a curious case of unintentional suicide. Quite a prominent Connecticut politician, an ex-member of the Legislature of that State, who has been living at one of the New York hotels, became convinced that he could fly, if he could launch himself into the air from a sufficient height. Accordingly, he betook himself to the hotel-roof, and stepped off into air and eternity.

Temperance and Intemperance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Yesterday, at 5 p. m., on our return from the session of the Grand Division, in Danville, we took the Milwaukee avenue street car for our home. We had just got seated, when angry words, in broken English, fell on our ears, like the following: "Ye'r a tam rascal!" said No. 1, who appeared to be very drunk, to No. 2, apparently quite sober. "How do ye know?" said No. 2. "Because ye are." "Vell, den, ye'r a tam liar," said No. 2; whereupon No. 1 sprang to his feet, seized him by the collar with one hand, and with the other aimed a blow at his head. The rough jerk of No. 1 detached the collar-ribbon, and all which remained formerly, grasped in the drunkard's hand, from the neck of No. 2, while he dodged his head, and the blow fell on the head and side of the face of a woman who was so unfortunate as to be seated by them. We all screamed, as well as the injured woman. The conductor of course stopped the car, collared No. 1, dragged him to the platform, and put him off, while many voices cried out, "Kick him off!" No. 2 hallooed, "He has mine collar mit him," and still clamped, would insist on his arrest, saying to the policeman who came to the rescue, "He struck me on mine, bot till it ves like two." We, however, advised the policemen to arrest the scoundrels who sold the liquor to the poor, miserable fellow, who was insane from its effects; and, with the venders, all the men who voted for the manufacture and sale of alcohol, as aiders and abettors in the crime of making men commit crimes. And never mind the collar, we added, for any sober man simple enough to quarrel with a drunkard ought to lose his collar, and beaver too. And that every woman that will drink liquor ought to be willing to abide by its results.

The crowd looked at one another as though they dare not "cast the first stone;" and, the last we saw of No. 1, he stood with red, angry face and clutched hands, holding on to No. 2's collar, and waiting his arrest. M. E. DE GEER.

CHICAGO, April 26.

"Every Man a Free-Lover."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will the editor of THE TRIBUNE do me the favor to publish the following sentence from my speech on "Social Freedom," from which the above clause is an abstract:

> By ante-natal conditions, and by the moral laws of reason and religion, a man may be as pure and as virtuous as a woman; but, by physical law, every man is a free-lover.

As, in the parental relation, Nature puts no physical restraint or burden upon the father, it follows as a logical deduction that, by physical law, men are free-lovers; and the history of all past ages justifies this conclusion. Men have always gloried in this freedom,—so much so that they have never thought that it left any lasting tarnish upon their character. And, when Jesus reproved this freedom, even His disciples thought it would not be good to marry, if they could not put away their wives at pleasure.

MRS. E. O. G. WILLARD.

CHICAGO, April 27.

The Traders' Insurance Company.

As a result of the necessities growing out of the great fire, the Traders' Insurance Company, of Chicago, has perfected an organization whose strength will compare favorably with the best insurance companies now doing business. It is a gratifying fact that the Traders' was an honorable organization of former times, and was successful in its business; but when, by reason of large competition, the rates of insurance were reduced below a paying standard, its Directors wisely reinsured the risks of the Company; yet, at the same time, its status as a corporation was held intact; and now, with the renewal of trade and the reconstruction of our metropolis, our merchants and traders feel and know the demand for legitimate local insurance companies; therefore, they have reorganized the Traders' Insurance Company on a basis of such solidity as to at once command the confidence of the insuring public. The promoters of this new enterprise fully appreciate the importance of reliable home companies, and with a large experience in business and as insurers, have determined, in order to secure the objects of the organization, to conduct the affairs of the Company on strictly business principles. It is worthy of remark that its Directors have embodied an article in their by-laws making it incumbent upon the Finance Committee to invest the full sum of its capital (half million dollars) in registered bonds of the United States, so that the same cannot be diverted, except for the payment of losses, nor until the surplus assets of the company shall have been exhausted. The stock holders of the Traders are among our influential leading citizens and business firms; its Directors, Executive and Financial Committees are men of high standing, both in respect to capital and integrity; their reputation for promptitude, fair and honorable dealing, is such that we can with every assurance anticipate for this Company a successful and prosperous future. By reference to another column it will be seen that the Company is prepared for business, at its office, No. 100 Market street. We give the Traders a cordial welcome.

Washington Heights.

The beautiful and thriving suburb to Chicago, known as Washington Heights, is just now attracting great attention, and the sale of building sites there just now is very active. The Blue Island Land Company are putting down an artesian well in what is known as Morgan Park, a new and beautiful portion of the Heights. They are also just commencing to build several fine houses near the station, which will be for sale, when finished, on easy payments. They are also grading streets, planting trees, and building sidewalks, etc., etc. Arrangements will also be made during the coming summer to lay the foundation of a female college which they intend shall rival the famous Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Some of the first educational men of the country are to be interested in the enterprise. An endowment fund, which will be certain and ample for all future time, will be formed by setting aside a certain portion of the gross proceeds of all the sales hereafter made by the company and by several other prominent land-owners in that vicinity; and it is confidently expected that said fund will soon loom up into the hundred thousands. It is the intention of the parties interested at the Heights to make that beautiful suburban locality the most desirable, so far as good schools and good society is concerned, of any suburb around Chicago; and certainly there is no more eligible and beautiful location for a town anywhere around Chicago. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company will put on another train (in addition to those already running) about the 15th of May next, which will be a great accommodation to laboring men, mechanics, clerks, etc., who have to be in the city early in the morning and late in the evening. The train will leave the Chicago depot on Van Buren street at a quarter after 5 p. m., and arrive at the Chicago depot at a quarter before 7 o'clock a. m. The fare is to be 15 cents. Several fine houses, beside those being put up by the Blue Island Land Company, are going up at the Heights and everything seems to promise well for that thriving suburb. Messrs. Clarke, Layton & Co. are the agents of the property as well as for property mentioned in the "For Sale" column of this paper.

House-Hunters

will serve their own interest when they decide to attend the sale of elegant dwelling-houses, to be made by William A. Butters & Co., to-morrow morning. These houses are located convenient to business, in a most thriving part of the city, accessible by street and steam cars, and surrounded by the best of schools and churches. As they are all first-class residences, and are to be sold without reserve, we would suggest the propriety of all who have the least inclination to purchase a home, to be on hand at the sale.

A New Barber Shop.

Messrs. Obermaier & McWilliams, late with Petillon Brothers, have just opened, at No. 279 Wabash avenue, one of the finest barber shops in Chicago, everything being new, to which they cordially invite the attention of their friends and the public in general.

Sensible to the Last.

Office desks still selling at cost before our removal from our store-house, May 1. Desks rented or sold on instalments. A. H. Andrews & Co., Nos. 119 and 121 West Washington street.

THE CHURCHES.

Rev. David Swing, the Great Chicago Preacher.

Dedication of St. James' Episcopal Church Chapel.

Programme of To-Day's Services—Calendar for the Week.

Interesting Miscellaneous Religious Paragraphs.

THE GREAT CHICAGO PREACHER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Nearly the first thing one does on coming to a new place is to find a church wherewith to connect himself, either as member or hearer. Most persons are influenced by some social circumstance, such as the influence of friends, fine music, fashion. A small minority, however, feel the need of, and search for, the Beecher of the place. They are not satisfied with a kind of "laughing gas of ecclesiastical vapor," or a "scenic phantasmagoria of wax candles, Gregorian chants, and organ blasts." They feel a nausea for sophomoric hifalutin, and cannot rest content with a kind of pulpit activity that counterfeits ability. They also feel the need of something more than a pious profusion of Bible quotations. Professor David Swing, of this city, is one of the ablest preachers in this or any other country. He has a liberality which is the direct result of high culture of mind. He uses a great diversity of similies from nature. His illustrations from history are striking. He shows a great versatility in, and fearlessness of, philosophy and science. Every sentence is short and Carlyle-like. His style of oratory is peculiar but forcible; every word receives a response from the souls of his hearers, and a remarkable silence reigns throughout his large audiences. I have heard, many times, John Hall, of New York, and Adams, Cuyler, Durbee, and Hoge, of Richmond, and Brooks, of St. Louis; but I have never had such an intellectual treat as at the Michigan Avenue Theatre Sunday mornings. Although sorry, Professor Swing is destined to make but a short stay on the South Side, we prophecy that his North Side congregation will be made up of residents of all parts of our city, and hope his building will be spacious. Next Sunday, I believe, he preaches on "The Immortality of the Soul." He is above sectarianism. He can meet Doellinger, Gavazzi, Tyng, in Christian fellowship. Every one should hear Professor Swing. A NEW-COMER.

CHICAGO, April 25, 1872.

CHAPEL DEDICATION.

The new chapel of St. James' Episcopal Church, corner of Cass and Huron streets, will be dedicated to-day. Rev. Arthur Brooks, rector, will hold service at 10:45 a. m. For the convenience of those desiring to attend, an omnibus will leave the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street at 10 o'clock. In the evening a joint service for Trinity and St. James' Churches will be held at Central Hall, Twenty second street and Michigan avenue.

THE CHICAGO PULPIT.

The *Pulpit* for this week contains a sermon delivered at the First Baptist Church, on Sunday last, by J. M. Gregory, LL. D., on "God's Kingdom," and a biographical sketch of the Rev. Dr., together with a page or so of theological personals of interest to the religious world. This weekly visitor occupies a new field, and has already become an established institution.

EPISCOPAL.

St. John's Church, Ashland avenue, near Madison street. Rev. Dr. Powers will hold service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday School at 2:45 p. m. Week-day service at 7:30 p. m. on Wednesday.

—Church of the Epiphany, Throop street, near Adams. Rev. C. H. Stocking will officiate morning and evening. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

—Grace Church, Wabash avenue, near Fourteenth street. Rev. Clinton Locke will hold service at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.

—There will be no services at All Saints' Church to-day. Rev. W. J. Johnstone will next Sunday officiate as usual.

—Christ Church, corner Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Rev. C. E. Cheney will hold morning and evening services.

—Church of the Atonement, corner of West Washington and Robey streets. Rev. Henry C. Kinney will hold services at the usual hours.

—Church of the Holy Communion, Burnside street, near Thirtieth. Services morning and evening by Rev. John Wilkinson.

—Calvary Church, Warren, near Western avenue. Rev. E. R. Bishop, rector of St. Luke's Church, Buffalo, will preach morning and evening.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. J. B. McClure will preach this morning in the Reunion Church, Mitchell street, near Throop.

—Professor Swing will preach at Standard Hall this morning.

—Welsh Presbyterian Church, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets. Rev. D. Pugh, of Wisconsin, will preach morning and evening. Rev. M. Williams will also deliver a funeral service on the latter occasion.

—Chicago University Chapel, Cottage Grove avenue. Rev. Arthur Swazey will preach in the morning and Professor Swing in the evening.

—United Church, corner of Monroe and Paulina streets. Morning and evening services as usual by Rev. J. M. Baugh.

—Rev. Wm. C. Young will preach, morning and evening, at the Fullerton Avenue Church.

—Third Church, corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets. Rev. A. E. Kittredge will hold morning and evening services as usual.

—Eighth Church, corner of West Washington and Robey streets. Sermon, morning and evening, by Rev. Robert Beer, of Valparaiso, Ind.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Lincoln Park Church, corner Centre and Dayton streets. Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Vermont, will preach in the morning. Sunday School at 3 p. m.

—South Church, Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Preaching, morning and evening, by Rev. C. M. Tyler.

—New England Church, White street, near Dearborn. Rev. E. H. Smith will preach morning and evening. Sabbath School at 3 p. m.

—Plymouth Church, Wabash avenue and Eldridge court. Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett will preach morning and evening; on the latter occasion, giving an account of his recent trip to Cuba.

—Rev. Dr. Goodwin will preach morning and evening at the First Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets.

METHODIST.

A reunion service will be held at Grant Place Church. Rev. Dr. Dandy will preach at 10:30 a. m.; Rev. C. G. Trusdell address the Sunday School and congregation at 2:30 p. m., and Rev. M. M. Parkhurst preach at 7:30.

—Park Avenue Church, corner of Robey street. Preaching morning and evening by the Rev. Dr. Thomas.

—Centenary Church, Monroe street, near Morgan. Rev. Dr. Fallows, of Milwaukee, will preach morning and evening.

—Ada Street Church, near Lake street. Rev. T. R. Strobridge will preach morning and evening, closing the latter with a communion service.

—Dixon Street Church, Ashland and North avenues. Services morning and evening by Rev. P. Marsh.

BAPTIST.

Michigan Avenue Church, north of Twenty-third street. Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach in the morning, on "The Sparrows' Home," and in the evening on "The Great Word of the Gospel."

—Second Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets. Rev. T. W. Goodspeed will preach in the morning, on "A Plea for Ministers." Rev. E. J. Goodspeed will officiate in the evening, and perform the ceremony of baptism.

—Free Church, corner of Loomis and Jackson streets. Rev. C. B. Griffin will preach in the morning, on "A Trial of Faith," and baptize after the evening sermon.

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets. Rev. J. S. Dennis will preach in the morning. No evening service.

—The congregation of St. Paul's Church will be addressed at the Synagogue, corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue, by Rev. Dr. Ryder, on "The New Birth."

—Murray Chapel, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street. Rev. Dr. Ryder will, in the evening, repeat the sermon preached before his own parish on Sunday morning, April 14.

UNITARIAN.

Church of the Messiah, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street. Rev. Laird Collier will this morning preach on "Vision," and this evening deliver a lecture to young people on "The Ideal Home."

—Third Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin streets. Preaching in the morning by Rev. C. W. Wendte, and in the evening by Rev. Dr. J. E. Forrester, of Aurora.

NEW JERUSALEM.

Rev. C. D. Noble will officiate in the morning at the Thirty-third Street Chapel, corner of South Park avenue, and in the afternoon at the Union Park Congregational Church. Service commences in the latter at 2:30, and the sermon at 3:30, on "Keeping the Commandments."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Church of the Divine Maternity will meet at 3 p. m., in Mrs. Willard's parlors, No. 10 Throop street. Gentlemen not admitted.

—Church of God, Warren avenue and Robey street. Rev. A. X. Shoemaker will preach morning and evening.

—Mr. Lyman C. Howe will lecture morning and evening in the West Side Opera House. Lyceum at 12:30 p. m. Conference at 4 p. m.

—Elder Miles Grant will preach in the morning at the Advent Christian Chapel, Green street, and at 3 p. m. in the church on the corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street.

—Rev. F. Richards, pastor of the English Evangelical Lutheran Church, will, at 3 p. m., hold services in the Swedish Chapel, No. 65 Erie street. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

—Rev. D. J. Burrell will preach morning and evening at the chapel corner of Peoria and Jackson streets.

—J. M. Stephenson will lecture this evening in Owsley's Hall, corner of Madison and Robey streets, on "Man: His Origin and Nature. Is He a Unit or a Dual Being?"

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

April 28—Fourth Sunday after Easter.
May 1—SS. Philip and James.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

April 28—Fourth Sunday after Easter, St. Vitalis, M.
April 29—St. Peter, M.
April 30—St. Catharine of Sienna, V.
May 1—SS. Philip and James, Apostles.
May 2—St. Athanasius, B. C. D.
May 3—Finding of Holy Cross.
May 4—St. Monica, W.

JEWISH.

April 29—Passover, seventh day.
April 30—Passover ends.

Elsewhere.

The Rev. Mr. Hepworth, who recently withdrew from the Unitarian Church, has not joined any other body. He is organizing an independent church called the "Church of the Disciples."

—A new Chinese temple was recently consecrated in San Francisco, with no less than seventy gods, two of which are twenty feet high and correspondingly large.

—The Third Congregational Church in San Francisco has voted, by a large majority, to receive several Chinese converts into full membership.

—A memorial edifice in honor of Theodore Parker is to be erected in Boston. Twenty-five thousand dollars is to be invested in that way.

—It is intimated on reliable authority that Bishop Janes, of the Methodist Church, intends resigning at the General Conference, in May next.

—Nineteen persons were recently baptized in a pond near Concord, N. H., the ice being eighteen inches thick. One woman fainted, and the whole party were hurried to a house in the vicinity to save their lives.

—Can a Baptist resign connection with his church? Some say yea and some nay. The *Examiner* holds that death alone can give him an honorable discharge, but the *Watchman and Reflector* would say to him: "Go, and God go with you, and, in His own good time and way, bring you back again, with a willing and believing heart!"

—The Swedish Parliament, under the lead of the Cultus Minister and of Father Nilsson, have passed a bill taking from the ecclesiastical authorities the appointment of School Inspectors.

—C. H. Pearce, a Bishop of the African Church, a member of the State Senate of Florida, and a prominent politician, was sentenced, a few days ago, by Judge Randall, of the Supreme Court of Florida, to six months' imprisonment in the County Jail and to pay a fine of $1,000. The offence was bribery. We fear that Bishop Pearce did not properly mix his religion with his politics.

—In a recent lecture at Munich, Dr. Doellinger attributed to the Jesuits nearly all the political and social calamities that have occurred in Europe during the last two or three centuries. He said that, although they are the most toilsome workers, they have never succeeded in establishing anything permanently.

—A most astonishing, and yet not altogether uncharacteristic, mob at Mallow, Ireland, lately undertook to break up a concert, because among the pieces given was Mozart's Twelfth Mass. The singing of this gave offence to a section of the Catholic inhabitants, and they were pleased to regard it as an insult to their religious feelings. To assuage these, they attacked the hotel in which the concert was given, pelted the landlord, broke two great bay windows, and the lanterns at the door, and stoned the audience upon its departure. Four of these vindicators of their Church are now suffering martyrdom in jail.

—The Rev. Nathaniel Howe, of Hopkinton, whom Longfellow has introduced into his "Kavanaugh" under the name of Parson Pendexter, was once preaching to a very drowsy audience, when he with much deliberation said: "The town of Hopkinton is bounded on the east by Framingham, on the south by Milford, on the west by Upton and by Westboro, and on the north by Southboro and"—the people waking up he said, "You seem all ready to perambulate this rocky town with me; but would it not be quite as well to know something of the situation of those territories into which we all so soon are coming?" and then went on as usual with his sermon.

—The Rev. Dr. Harding says of woman preachers: "The question of woman preachers was recently discussed among the Methodists of St. Louis, and there is no doubt that it will come before the next National Conference. If woman preachers become common in church we are curious to see how they will discharge their duties in the matter of making pastoral visits. Under the present arrangement, where the preachers are all of the masculine persuasion, the pastoral visits is almost invitably made to the female head of the house. Very rarely is the business man visited at his counting-room. Under the new dispensation we shall expect to see the pastoral visits business reversed. The Rev. Julia Goodtidings will call upon Brother Gunnybags at his place of business, rather than upon Mrs. Gunnybags at the family mansion."

—There is a Ritualistic church in Providence, R. I., one part of the furniture of which is thus described by an enthusiastic worshipper: "The altar is white, with solid marble top, and has a re-table composed of three steps, the central figure an '*Agnus Dei*,' and these familiar sentences from the Litany illuminate the front of the steps: 'By Thy Holy Nativity;' 'By Thy Cross and Passion;' 'By Thy Glorious Resurrection and Ascension.' The whole is surmounted with a substantial altar-cross of polished brass. Yesterday the altar was vested with a rich embroidered frontal and super-frontal, of color for the season and of the finest quality."

—The General Synod of the Irish (Episcopal) Church, now in session, has been considering a revision of the Prayer Book, particularly the baptismal service. One of the propositions was that the resolution passed by the American Bishops last year be adopted by this Synod—viz: That no moral or spiritual change takes place in the subject of baptism through the administration of the sacrament. Another motion was made by Lord Plunket to substitute for the words "seeing that this child is regenerate," the words "seeing that this child has received the sacrament of regeneration." The question of church revenues, which was the great difficulty in the way of disestablishment, seems to be finding an easy solution under the voluntary system.

—Dr. Pusey has sent a petition to the Lower House of Convocation vehemently protesting against any modification of the Athanasian Creed, and especially of the damnatory clauses. These he declares to be "a protection against one great heresy of the day—that it is of no import to man's salvation whether he have any definite faith as to what God Almighty has revealed." This is contrary "to what our Blessed Lord has expressly declared, St. John xii, 48; St. Mark, xvi, 16." If Dr. Pusey believes the Athanasian Creed, it is, of course, proper for him to use it—the question is whether the same service shall be demanded of hundreds of clergymen who do not believe it.

—The statistics of religion for the United States just completed at the Census Office, show the total number of church organizations upon the 1st of June, 1870, to be 72,451; the total number of church edifices to be 63,074; the total church accommodation to be 21,659,562, and the aggregate value of the church property to be $354,429,581. The statistics of church accommodation for the principal denominations are as follows: Baptist regular, 3,997,116; Baptist, other, 363,019; Roman Catholic, 1,990,514; Congregational, 1,117,212; Episcopal, 991,051; Lutheran, 977,332; Methodist, 6,528,209; Presbyterian, regular, 2,198,900; Presbyterian, other, 499,344.

—The value of the church property owned by these denominations is: Baptist, regular, $39,229,221; Baptist, other, $2,378,977; Catholic, Roman, $60,985,566; Congregational, $25,069,698; Episcopal, $36,514,549; Lutheran, $14,917,747; Methodist, $69,854,121; Presbyterian, regular, $47,828,732; Presbyterian, other, $5,436,524.

—A trial which strangely illustrates the fanaticism of the Russian peasantry took place the other day at Saratoff. The defendants,—three men and a woman,—were accused of murdering a woman named Pelagia Schvetzoff on the 13th of June, 1869. It appeared from the evidence of one of the defendants, a peasant named Stassenkoff, that, on the day in question, Pelagia Schvetzoff, himself, and some other peasants, all of whom belonged to the sect of the "Chlysty," were driving home from a village where they had heard a sermon from one of the chief men of the sect. While on their way, one of the party, a woman named Prascovia Koshevnikoff, spoke in an inspired tone, calling herself "the great martyr Barbara" and "the mother of Christ," and this produced such an impression upon him (Stassenkoff) that he did all she asked. She first ordered him to throw a woman who was passing into the river; he obeyed, but fortunately the woman could swim, and thus saved her life. Soon after, he seized the woman Schvetzoff, threw her down head foremost from the cart, and holding her by the feet bumped her head and body repeatedly against the wheels until she was dead. Prascovia Koshevnikoff, who was assuring him all the time that she would bring his victim to life again, then stopped the cart, and Stassenkoff laid the dead body in front of the wheels, upon which she led the horses twice over it. The next evidence taken was that of Prascovia Koshevikoff. She said she belonged to the sect of the "Chlysty," and had accompanied the others to hear the sermon, but that she knew nothing about the murder. She had known the preacher for two years, and believed he was "the true God, Jesus Christ, and the Holy Spirit." Some physicians who had examined her and the others declared they were all perfectly sane, and only under the influence of religious fanaticism.

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OSAGE HEDGE, first class, packed, 10,000, $25.00.
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CHERRY, Early Richmond, first class, dozen, $3; 100, $20.
PEACH, first class trees and assortment, 100, $10.00.
PEAR, Std. Bartlett, &c.; best 1 year, 3—4 feet dozen, $2.50.
CUTTINGS, Concord, Grape, and Willows, 1,000, $1.
MAPLE, SOFT, 1,000 6—12 inches, $1; 12—18 inches, $1.50.
MAPLE, SOFT, 100 first class, $10; 1,000, $80.
EVERGREENS, Fruit Trees, Seeds, Bedding Plants, Fruit and Flower Plates. General assortment. Please call or send 10c. for Catalogues.
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RETAIL DEPARTMENT, State & Twentieth-sts.

Are now opening entirely new designs in Axminster, Moquette, Wilton, Velvet, Body, and Tapestry Brussels, Three-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets; some special attractions in solid piece in Turkey, Aubusson, Moquette, and Axminster Rugs, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, etc. The richest and most novel fabrics in Satin, Silk, and Worsted Draperies and Coverings. New designs in Lambrequins, Tapestry and Cloth Piano and Table Covers, Tamboured and Nottingham Curtain and Vestibule Laces, Shades and Fixtures, Cornices, and Mirrors. Full supplies of Blankets, Quilts, Mattresses, Bedding etc. etc.

ORDERS FOR HOTELS, HALLS, CHURCHES, and PRIVATE RESIDENCES, will meet with careful and prompt attention. Prices the lowest.

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NEW & BEAUTIFUL

DESIGNS OF English and American

CARPETS!

Just received, and will be sold at

Low Prices.

JOSEPH WEST, 299 W. Madison-st.

WINDOW SHADES, ETC.

TRY US.

Try us on Window Shades.
Try us on Draperies.
Try us on Lace Curtains.
Try us on Cornices.
Try us on Prices.
Try us on Workmanship.
Try us on Designing.

NO MATTER if you HAVE traded with OLD and WELL-KNOWN HOUSES for a long time. This is an age of improvement. TRY US! TRY US! We will guarantee to use you well, and sell you if we can.

HASKINS & WOLCOTT.

Window Furnishing Goods a Specialty.

161 Twenty-Second-st.

Late 90 Randolph-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. GRACELAND

CEMETERY COMPANY'S OFFICE removed to Room 12, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WILL REMOVE.

A. P. DOWNS & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, after Saturday next, to 92 South Clinton-st., just south of Madison.

FOR SALE.

TO BUILDERS & PAINTERS.

A full line of Blocks, Tackle, Derrick Rigging, and Rigging for Painters, movable staging.

GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 South Market-st.

LAKE FOREST

Lots for sale on easy terms.

M. V. HOTCHKISS, Agent, 88 Wabash-av.

...GOODS,

...STERN
...R CO.,
...AN-AV.,

...ING,
...ng, Etc.
...Sundries.
...artment a lady ...ill indies' or-

...ESTERN
...R CO.,
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...rican Papier ... call attention ...ACHE SPIT- ...HER MATS, ... perfectly wa- ... hot or cold). ...leak! Almost

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...SALE,
...Market-sts.
...PARTMENT,
...entieth-sts.
...ely new designs in ...Wilton, Velvet, Body, ...Three-Ply, and ... special attractions ...Aubasson, Mo- ...Rugs, Druggets, Oil ...The richest and most ...Silk, and Worsted ...New designs in ...and Cloth Piano and ...and Nottingham ...Laces, Shades and ...Mirrors. Full sup- ...Mattresses, Bed-
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...FOREST
... on easy terms.
... HOTCHKISS, Agent.

NEW CHICAGO.

Another Week of Favorable Building Weather.

Fine Progress in the Work of Reconstruction.

Wages of Builders and Mechanics—Apprehended Strikes.

Old and New East Madison Street—The Improvements.

What the McCormicks Are Doing in the Burnt District.

Hollow Tiles for Ceilings, Floors, Partition Walls, and Sidewalks.

THE WEEK.

FAVORABLE WEATHER FOR REBUILDING.

The past week has been one extremely favorable to builders, the weather having been dry, as unfortunate wanderers in the burnt district and the unprecedented sale of goggles can testify. It has given the brickmakers an opportunity to continue their work without interruption, and to hasten the work of reconstructing the city. Bleared eyes and parched throats, dust and dirt besmeared faces, clothes transformed from their original sombre color to a dull, dirty gray, and a great many other nuisances which we are compelled to endure, are very worthy of execration. But "it is an ill wind which blows nobody any good," and while the poor wretch whom stern necessity calls down from the pleasant places beyond the limits, where grass does look green, and does give promise of looking green some day, into the cloudy, arid, pitiable satires on streets in the burnt district, should remember with a feeling of satisfaction that they are martyrs in a cause which just now engrosses the attention of a very large number of our most enterprising and energetic citizens and the country at large.

The supply of material is not quite so plentiful as it was a week ago, and new enterprises have in a measure been retarded by the circumstance. The architects generally state that during the past week or so their orders have not been filled as promptly as heretofore, and that the reason for the delay is the indecision regarding the next supply of material. When the products of the first kiln of the season is on the market, the price of brick will probably go down, and the prospect is that many who are now lying on their oars, are doing so with the belief that to commence building a month later will be no real disadvantage, while it will probably insure a saving of no inconsiderable amount in the price of material. Should the weather continue dry, and the brickmakers have average good fortune, the spring crop will not be long delayed.

SKILLED LABOR.

WAGES OF BUILDERS AND MECHANICS.

Chicago must be rebuilt, and, in a considerable measure, during the present season. It will take tens of thousands of skilled hands, and strong arms, and brave hearts, to do it; but it must be done. The want of skilled labor, or its control by wily demagogues, through the Trades' Unions, will now be found the greatest obstacle to the speedy rebuilding of the city. From four to six weeks ago, mechanics and laborers came in in large numbers from the country and neighboring cities, and many of them, being then unable to find employment, returned home. They came too soon, for new brick and other material for building could not be had, and, besides, the spring has been very backward, and new enterprises could not be commenced till the frost was out and the ground fully settled. Foundations are now going in everywhere; brick and lumber are coming in liberally by railway; a week or two will find the river filled with vessels delivering materials, and the demand for all mechanics of all kinds, teams and laborers, is becoming very active. Masons get from $3.50 to $4.00 per day; the plasterers got $4, and a few have struck for $5 and get it. Hod carriers, $2.50 to $2.75. They now demand $3. Painters, $2.75 to $3.00; laborers, $2 to $2.25; carpenters, $3 to $4; stonecutters, $4 for eight hours' labor. Teams, with drivers, and teams in great demand at $5 to $6. Some of these prices are excessive and will probably attract to this city a large number of mechanics, for so long as the demand for labor is in excess of the supply, high prices will continue, and the business of rebuilding will be proportionately retarded. The worst enemies of the city are now, and are likely to be for the entire season, the managers of Trades' Unions, who do all they can to keep mechanics away; who promote and get up strikes, and manage to flourish and fatten on the earnings of the men whom they find fools and means to cajole and swindle. Of course no one will object that any man should sell all that his labor and skill will command in the market, but when combinations of strikers and idlers, by intimidation or force compel others of the same class or trade to stop work, they become enemies alike to the interests of labor and the good of society. The influx of thousands of skilled mechanics whose trades refer to the building of the city, and of laborers of all kinds, can alone prevent such disastrous results.

NEW BUILDINGS.

MADISON STREET THEN AND NOW.

The immensely improved appearance of Madison street, in the burnt district, is a source of satisfaction to everybody. The demolition of the unsavory little huts that grouped themselves in hideous opposition to a respectable walk from the bridge to LaSalle street, was a work which, if performed by a gentler hand than that of the fire fiend, would have been gratefully recognized by the community at large. No one whose occupation required a passage late at night or in broad daylight for that matter through that forbidding strip of land, which lay a lane of lowness to be run before the bridge was reached, can forget the unpleasantness of the locality. The rickety frame shanties on the north side, inhabited no one knew by whom; the unpleasant butcher's store on the northeast corner of Fifth avenue, where unattractive mutton, decaying ducks, and septic chickens, gradually yielding to Nature's law of decomposition, and without vegetables, took away one's appetite; the two-story frame building on the southeast corner, decorated with gaily-colored socks and woollen shirts, bearing triumphantly the legend "Sam's shirts are the cheapest," and other cheering information of equal value; the atrocious patch visible from the south side of the street between Fifth avenue and Franklin street; these and the other objectionable features of Madison street have all been swept away, and the nasty associations with them. Their places are filled with a better class of buildings, and in an inconceivable short time the former sites will all be hidden by the imposing structures of New Chicago. Already there are upon that thoroughfare where once upon lay for a few months the dirty "Sam's" shirts and stockings, now supplied a handsome stone-front structure, rapidly nearing completion. From the bridge to LaSalle street the new Madison street has arisen; Field & Leiter's gigantic plain-faced honest building leads eastward with encouraging solidity and respectability. Opposite, at the beginning of the present week, was a vacant space as far as Franklin street. On Wednesday it was the scene of unexampled activity. An army of men were levelling the ground, and carting away the accumulated filth of years, which, unfortunately, the fire-fiend disdained to touch. Foundations were commenced, and are now completed. These large buildings, which are to combine respectable, if not imposing, exteriors, with immense capacity—a combination, by the way, not seen in the building immediately facing them—the corner of Madison and Market streets, Mr. Wadsworth is erecting a five-story and basement building, with a frontage of 85 feet on Madison street, and 100 feet on Market. The building is to be erected with a view to solidity, as the foundations can testify. It will be built in what is known as "English bond," every fifth course of brick being what is termed a "header." The front will be of Baltimore pressed brick, with Ottawa stone trimmings, and caps of iron. The interior will be richly appointed with hard-wood fittings, steam elevator, and other necessary adjuncts to a first-class dry goods store. When completed it will be occupied as a wholesale boot and shoe house by Messrs. Wells & Co., who expect to take possession August 1, to secure which event the work will be pressed with all the rapidity that human nature, with a regard for permanent security, can accomplish. Dixon & Hamilton are the architects.

Adjoining this building, Messrs. Keith Bros. are making every effort to raise, in as short a time as possible, an equally capacious and imposing building, which will add to the beauty of Madison street not a little. The general outlines will be somewhat similar to those of Wadsworth's building, the elevations throughout being the same. Work has already been commenced upon it.

Work was actively commenced on the promised immense wholesale dry goods house of Messrs. Hale & Co., on the corner of Franklin and Madison streets, on Wednesday. This building will be erected inside of 90 days, and will assist materially in reducing the gap between the western portions of Madison street, east of the river. A full description of the building was published in THE TRIBUNE on Sunday last.

BAUMAN'S CONTRACTS.

Messrs. F. and E. Bauman, who have removed their office to Nos. 163 and 165 Washington street, have, during the week, been busy with contracts. One of them is for a building for C. Gossage, 80x150 feet, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Randolph street. It will be four stories high, with basement, with Buffalo stone front, and stone trimmings. It will be for wholesale stores and cost $70,000.

Adjoining the not very attractive building of Mr. Farrell & Co., T. B. Weber & Co. are about erecting a five-story and basement structure, 40x ... on Monroe street. It will be used for a ... store, have a red brick front, tastefully ... and stone, and be erected at a ... F. and E. Bauman are the architects. The work will be pushed with all possible [illegible].

They will build as rapidly as possible a five-story and basement store for A. B. Smith, on the corner of South Water street and Michigan avenue, pressed brick front, with stone trimming. It will have a frontage on Michigan avenue of 70 feet, and a depth of 160 feet.

For Charles & W. D. Kerfoot, the Baumans have just contracted for a four-story and basement building, 80x50 feet, on Fifth avenue, between Monroe and Adams streets, which will cost between $25,000 and $30,000. It will be used for stores and offices.

THE BONDFIELD BUILDING.

Cleveland & Laureau, in Rice's Building, have just furnished drawings for the construction of a four-story and basement building, on Randolph street, between Franklin street and Fifth avenue. It will have a frontage of 54 feet, and a depth of 161 feet, and includes Nos. 199, 201, and 203. The front will be of pressed brick, with Kankakee stone trimmings. It will be known as the "Bondfield Building," and will be occupied by Messrs. Grommes & Uhlrich, as a wholesale liquor house. The lower floor will be fitted up with plate glass windows, and all the other accessories of the latest style, while the upper stories will be used for offices. If all goes well, and the weather proves favorable, the building will be occupied by Aug. 1.

THE MAJOR BLOCK.

Work is going on simultaneously on the two buildings which will be long faces each other diagonally on the corners of Madison and La Salle streets. The Major Block, which will be as much in advance of Major Block a year ago as new Chicago over old Chicago, is progressing rapidly. The foundations are all in, and the building will soon commence to show itself. The building on the opposite corner for Messrs. Gallup & Hitchcock, is attracting the attention of passers by, on account of its massive foundations. They are unusually solid, and will be all in by May 5.

THE M'CORMICK BUILDINGS.

Mr. L. J. McCormick's three handsome pressed brick stores, No. 61, 63, and 65 South Water street, are already near completion. They will probably be finished about the 15th day of May. They are five stories in height, with basement, and are very handsomely fitted up, furnished with steam heating and hoisting apparatus of the most approved patterns. The interior is supplied with vaults, and in every respect the stores possess twice the advantages from a business point of view that the original buildings did. They are already rented, and will be occupied by wholesale dealers of the largest denomination, not later than the middle of May. This block will be handsome in its way, and exceedingly valuable to the owner, which is a prime consideration.

The building in course of erection by Mr. L. J. McCormick, on the northwest corner of Lake street and Wabash avenue, will, when completed, be an ornament to the portion of the city in which it is built. It measures, or rather the two buildings which compose the block together, measures 95 feet on Lake street, with a depth of 150 feet on Wabash avenue. The corner 40 feet of the Lake street front, are owned by Mr. McCormick, the remainder by the heirs of W. S. McCormick. The peculiarity of this structure is the striking contrast in the color of the two fronts of the building. The Lake street front is of the Lake Superior brown sand-stone, of a deep red-brown hue, which, being elaborately carved, gives to the building the sombre richness, especially possessed by this material. The Wabash avenue front is in striking contrast with it, being composed of the familiar Cleveland sandstone. Each front throws the strong points of the other into stronger light, and the similarity in architectural design rather intensifies than softens the contrast. The building is five stories in height, and costs nearly double the amount expended on the original stores. The interior of these is also fitted up in the the most elaborate style, and has, like all Mr. McCormick's buildings, all the advantages of modern inventions.

The heirs of W. S. McCormick, as represented by R. S. McCormick, are building upon the site of the old Revere House, on the northeast corner of Clark and Kinzie streets, covering about 200 feet on the former thoroughfare. A block fronting 150 feet on Clark street will be built of pressed brick, the two lower stories for first-class stores, while the upper portion will be built for a capacious and elegantly appointed hall, a possession of which the North Side could never boast before the fire, Turner Hall and the North Market Hall certainly not deserving to be classed under the head of commodious buildings for public use. The remainder of the property will be built up with three-story pressed brick front stores, for commission business and the like. The plans for this important addition to the burnt out North Side have already been drawn, and the work of building will be commenced with as little delay as possible. Boyington is the architect. L. J. McCormick will erect four stores of the same dimensions, and in the same locality, in a short time.

Mr. L. J. McCormick contemplates the erection, as early as possible, of a block of seven residences on the North Side. They will front on Ohio street at the corner of Rush. They will be three stories in height, with English basement, the front to be of pressed brick, trimmed with stone.

Cyrus H. McCormick is building on the corner of Michigan avenue and Lake street, a handsome five-story building, 120x84 feet. The front will be of Cleveland sandstone, elaborately cut and ornamented. The Lake street front will be of pressed brick, lavishly decorated with stone trimmings. It will be furnished in corresponding style inside with steam hoisting and heating, etc.

THE NEW JAIL.

DESCRIPTION OF TILLY & LONGHURST'S PLANS.

Since the publication in THE TRIBUNE, some time since, of a description of the plans which had been submitted by the various architects of the city for the new Jail and Criminal Court on the old Market Hall lot, another plan has been sent in, differing entirely from any yet presented, the architects being Messrs. Tilly & Longhurst. This is for an imposing edifice, differing from the others mainly in the style of architecture for the front, and will, if adopted, add to the architectural possession something quite unique. It is three stories high, with a basement, in the Egyptian style, with a front portico, supported by four Egyptian columns, with Egyptian entablature and cornice. Above the portico are two figures of the singular noun Sphynx. The approach to the entrance is by a flight of steps on each side, leading to a heavy door, 8 feet wide and 14 feet high, studded after the sepulchral style of the Egyptians with heavy iron nails. The stone for the exterior will be of plain Ashlar, the windows to be enriched by heavy stone frames and caps in the Egyptian style. The building, as planned, is most massive, the wall at the base being 5 feet 6 inches thick and built "battering," diminishing at the top to about 2 feet 4 inches. This slope has been preserved in the outer frames of the windows, which also slope upward. The cornices are also in the peculiar Egyptian style, while above each window, and the main entrance is the mysterious hieroglyphical winged globe, inseparable from Egyptian architectural designs. The four columns, including base and capital, will be 33 feet high and 4 feet in diameter, enriched in harmony with the remainder of the design. The capitals are of the papyrus leaf, which gives them a wonderfully familiar and striking effect. The whole design is appropriately cold, unpretentious and inhospitable, and calculated to give the visitor a chill as he passes under the porch. The interior of the building is more inviting—to the intended occupant. On entering the porch, to the right is a large room for the State's Attorney, 34x20½ feet with an adjoining room 14x25½ feet, separated by an archway, each room containing a fire proof vault, corresponding with this on the other side is the office for the clerk of the Criminal Court, divided as in the other case. Going through the hall, one comes upon an open court, 36½x33½ feet lighted with a skylight above, for the prisoners to take exercise. At the north end of this court is the entrance to the main jail, a large court 74x33 feet containing three double rooms of cells, 30 in each row. These cells are in three tiers, making 180 cells in all. They are so arranged that by means of a lever the cells in each row can all be locked or unlocked at once. The upper tiers are approached by galleries, reached by an iron stairway. The east and west cells are lighted by the windows in the jail, the centre row receiving their share of sunshine (how the prisoners in the present jail would grasp at that) from a skylight forty feet above. From the main jail are water closets and bath-rooms for the prisoners, corresponding with which on the other side are the female cells, eighteen in number, but capable of being extended to double that number. On going up stairs, one comes upon the Criminal Court room, which is arranged with great care and minuteness of detail. The main floor is 32x38 feet, connecting by means of a private passage with the jail below, and having no connection with the gallery above for the use of spectators. Adjoining the Court are Judges rooms, Petit Jury rooms, Grand Jury room, and witness rooms. The Grand Jury room leads into the hall, wash room, and Petit Jury apartments. The gallery surrounds the Court room, and will seat 3.8 persons. It is lighted from the windows, while the Court below is lighted from a skylight. Adjoining the gallery, and over the Grand Jury room, is a room 34x36 feet, intended for the reception of a prison library, especially planned with a view to Miss Linda Gilbert. Over the jail proper, on a level with these arrangements, are large rooms left to be divided at the pleasure of the Commissioners into hospitals, etc., with accommodations for attaches of the jail. The cost of this jail will be $378,500. The Board of Commissioners will decide to-morrow afternoon upon the adoption of one of the plans offered, and proceed with the erection of the building without delay.

FIRE-PROOF.

JOHNSON'S TILE FLOORS AND CEILINGS.

It would be indeed unusual, and a matter for serious reflection, if amid the mass of ruin heaped upon the city by the fire, something of compensation were not gained in the matter of constructing buildings. Indeed, so natural is the expectation of finding good evolved out of evil, that the first lesson looked for was in this very form. In the matter of building, that property-owners should suffer less danger of destruction by fire, that fire itself should be restricted in its wanderings, and finally, like many things of a far more advantageous character gradually legislated out of existence, the fire ordinance was passed by the Common Council,—and (though this is parenthetical and unpleasant) that the fire might have a chance after all, the police have persisted in neglecting to enforce it.

Fire-proof buildings, as we need not be informed, of the character and construction prevalent in Chicago previous to October 8 and 9, were of the exception in this city, and before the whirlwind of flames, stood very little better chance of living through it than the frame buildings on the North Side. There was no completely fire-proof building in the city at the time, and the paucity of buildings approximating to that character was owning to several important disadvantages. To erect a fire-proof building required the use of a very large amount of iron, and the building of walls of extraordinary solidity. This necessarily entailed increased expenditure and increased weight. Iron floors, iron ceilings, iron lathing, and iron stairways, were to a man's purse what agate type is to manuscript. It devoured a fabulous amount, and showed very little in return. Brick walls, with these additions, presented a tremendous bill against the attraction of gravitation, as well as against a man's bank account; and with these disadvantages it is not altogether extraordinary that to popularize fire-proof buildings was a task not to be accomplished with the existing tariff on the essential material. Brick arches are complained of, for obvious reasons. The brick is heavy, too heavy for its usefulness, and awkward in the arch it necessitates.

To supply a material which should combine the lightness of iron, and the indestructibility of brick, together with the uniform level plane of a wooden floor, was the riddle which was propounded for solution. The answer has been given, and that, too, as should have been the case, by all the rules of cause and effect, by a Chicago man—an American by adoption, and a citizen of Chicago by choice. Mr. Johnson is the fortunate man, and the man who will probably reap a fortune from the discovery, for such it deserves to be called.

No one, who has wandered admiringly through the burnt district, watching, with proprietary eagerness and self-complacency, the imposing and elaborate buildings rising to completion, can have failed to notice without admiration the handsome Kendall building, on the southwest corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. The owner has endeavored to render his edifice a lasting monument to architectural art, by rendering it practically fire-proof, and in doing so, he has adopted Mr. Johnson's system, being the first man in the world, so far as yet has been heard from, who has introduced it.

Scattered round the building the intelligent observer, whom duty or pleasure has entered amid the dusty ruins of old Chicago, will have noticed a profusion of hollow tiles, resembling nothing so much as drain tiles. They are not drain tiles, however, having been designed for flooring. A close examination will show them to differ slightly in form from one another, being in fact made each for its respective place in the floor, with as much precision as the strings of a violin. The tiles are about eighteen inches in length, hollow, and generally five or six inches across. They are so made as to lie against each other with perfect accuracy, for the formation of an arch, five feet in length if necessary, the word "arch" having a significance only as the process resembles the formation of a brick arch. It is almost a misnomer in regard to these floors, for the unsightly arch is completely banished, the ceiling above being a level plane both as floor for the story above, or ceiling for the story below. The secret is a simple one. The tile is laid on the flange of an iron beam, the side nearest the wall being perpendicular, the further side at an angle of a few degrees. The adjoining tile fits close to the first, but the further side of this has a sharper angle, and so until the centre of the arch is reached. The tiles have been placed side by side from the two walls, and nothing is wanting but the centre one. This is wedge shaped, like the key stone of an arch, and being driven into its place, holds the arch firmly in position. When once in, every pound of pressure upon the floor becomes lateral instead of perpendicular, pressing outward to the wall instead of downward. Thus a completely fire-proof flooring is obtained, at a cost slightly less than iron, almost the same in weight, fully as strong, fully as durable for ordinary wear and tear, and utterly defiant of the hottest fire, the inventor claims, which iron, it need not be said, is not. So much for the tile flooring. That it will stand a heavy test, the inquirer will be fully satisfied by investigating the flooring of the Kendall Block, in which it figures so conspicuously.

The tile system, slightly modified, has been applied with even greater success in the construction of fire-proof partition walls, giving, in place of an eight-inch wall, a hollow tile wall one quarter the weight, and impervious to fire or sound. This is scientifically constructed. The tiles used in it are of two sizes. The larger ones are 12 inches square, four inches thick, and hollow, like a closed box with two opposite sides knocked out. In building a wall (and so light is the wall that in Kendall's building it is placed directly upon the floor as a lath and plaster partition would be built, the tile is laid in mortar, with one open end down and the other uppermost. The next tile in the line is placed against it, like two ordinary brick and the two clamped together with a tie-lock, which process, being continued throughout, maintains the whole in a perfectly stable condition. The surface is smooth and even, takes the plaster readily, and, as remarked above, deadens sound completely.

Mr. Johnson claims that a wall of this kind can be built at a cost not exceeding thirty cents a foot, where a wall with iron studs and lathing will cost $1.50, and not be so really fire proof. It costs only 20 per cent more than lath and plaster, and weighs almost the same as the latter where two coats of plaster are used.

The inventor claims for his process a revolution in the manufacture of vaults, whether correctly or not remains to be tested. To construct a fire proof vault it is considered necessary to build an outer wall of from 12 to 14 inches in thickness all round. A space of some four to six inches is left for air, and an inner wall constructed. Mr. Johnson claims that by lining the exterior wall with a single layer of hollow tile the same object will have been accomplished, while the expense of the interior wall will have been saved. Besides this a saving in the amount of room occupied by the vault will have been made. This claim could easily receive a practical test and the question decided, for the application of the system is of great value if the inventor does not over estimate the non-conducting capabilities of the material.

An almost antipodal use of the invention will be made, Mr. Johnson feels certain, in the construction of elevators. An elevator with cylindrical bins of the material, will, he believes, be a triumph. The porous nature of the material is such as to absorb moisture readily, and thus he argues grain stored in a tile bin will be subjected to a drying process. He is ambitious for an experiment. A tile elevator would be fire-proof, and he claims would save in insurance in one year, $10,000, paid by the purchaser of grain. Whether his estimates are exaggerated or not, those familiar with the grain trade are the best judges.

The floor tiles he proposes to use for the foundation of a sidewalk, to be covered with a two inch layer of concrete or asphalt. The tiles would be laid upon iron beams from the buttresses of buildings to the curb-stone, just as in floorings, and would give a fire-proof and watertight space beneath the sidewalk.

That he has not overdrawn the value of his invention as regards fire-proof buildings, the abundant use of it in the Kendall building amply testifies, and it is fair to suppose it can be utilized in many other ways. For the suggestion alone, he deserves the recognition of builders for popularizing fire-proof buildings, bringing them within reach of moderate bank accounts, and reducing the alarming rates of fire insurance. Already two such elevators have been constructed in Buffalo, one in New York, and one in Philadelphia.

STUDIES BY THE WAYSIDE.

VI.

In looking over a pile of old papers the other day, I came across the record of a life that interested me as a psychological study. It was written upon the finest of French paper, in a delicate, feminine hand, and was evidently never intended for the public eye. It seemed to be one of those spontaneous confessions that human hearts sometimes make to themselves in moments of *ennui* and solitude, as a sort of relief from the pressure of uncomfortable memories. A curious turn of fortune brought it into my possession,—one of the sudden revolutions that occasionally unearth buried things, and lay bare the uppermost secrets of existence. As the writer has long since finished her earthly career, and gone where the problem of life has found its ultimate solution, I am violating no confidence, and intruding upon no sensitive privacy, in giving a portion of it to the world. It is entitled

THE CONFESSIONS OF A FLIRT.

I was born with an insatiable love of admiration. When I was lying in the cradle, a rosy bit of humanity in white cambric and ruffles, I am told that I invariably wept if every one who came in did not pronounce me a beauty. This was considered a very high development of the feminine instinct, and seemed to argue favorably for my future career as a woman. At three years of age, I deliberately cut all those who failed to be charmed with my childish caprices, which are said to have exhibited remarkable maturity. Truth, however, compels me to add that it was only my own sex who fell under the ban of my infant displeasure, for the experiences of that early age unconsciously disclosed to me that the innate coquetry to which man ascribes all his miseries was by far the most powerful element of childish as well as womanly fascination.

At ten, I had quite mastered the most approved airs and graces, and practiced them with the ease and assurance of twenty-five. It was no doubt to this constant, early discipline that I owe the perfect self-command and flexibility which contributed so largely to my social success in after years. It enabled me to overcome entirely that self-conscious shyness which is apt to upset the best-laid plans, and place one at constant disadvantage with the world.

I was taught from infancy to believe that the supreme end of a woman's life was a husband; and to have an extensive choice of the supreme end was, of course, the height of my ambition. I had a pretty face of the popular kind. Nature had been very liberal with delicate tints, and finely-chiselled forms; and my first care was to preserve and enhance the effect of this corner-stone of a woman's power. I avoided all severe application, lest it should write lines upon my countenance; and, for the same reason, guarded myself very carefully from any contact with disagreeable things. I was not long in discovering that the art of being agreeable consists in knowing many things superficially, but nothing very deeply; and was particularly struck with the folly of compelling young girls to spoil their eyes and fade their roses, over knotty problems and Moral Philosophy, when the trick of a smile, or the grace of a movement, would have more weight in the balance of fortune than all the arts and sciences condensed.

It is an old and well-established maxim, that success is only won by strict devotion to a single pursuit; and, since marriage is the sole Eldorado of woman, it is only the commonest foresight to take the most direct road to it. I observed that the Moral Philosophy girls were apt to draw blanks, while the Butterfly girls were quite sure of the highest prizes. It is true mankind objects to Butterflies on principle, but that is only a pretty little compliment to its own penetration, and signifies very little so long as it is practically a dead letter. It is useless to launch out into eternal tirades against feminine extravagance and frivolity, so long as the subtlest fascination lies in the very characteristics out of which they spring; and it is certain that trifles make and mar a woman's fortune. Many a heart has been won or lost on the fit of a glove, the flutter of a ribbon, or the fall of a curl. Perhaps it was not worth the winning. Probably it was not. But the destiny of a life turned upon it all the same, and it won't do to weigh such things too critically. Besides, power, like everything else, is the sum of units.

Fortunately, this point was settled at a very early period in my career, and my woman's intuition decided in favor of the Butterfly. I became a *connoisseur* in the art of dress while yet in pinafores; indeed, I think it must have been a hereditary gift, as I always shed tears, even in infancy, if compelled to wear an unbecoming color, although my taste changed somewhat subsequently.

As I grew older, I was not satisfied with the single weapon of personal attractions, and set myself to studying the subtler arts of a woman's empire. I observed that the secret of fascination lies much more in flattering other people's weak points than in possessing strong ones of your own; also, that the semblance of feeling is much more effective than the reality, because less liable to sudden and impolitic revelations, besides being more favorable to that inward repose which preserves roses in the face and sparkles in the age. I learned, too, that the grand vulnerable point of mankind is vanity. Hence, my aim was, not to be ignorant, but never to seem wise; to have no decided opinions of my own, but to reflect men's opinions so adroitly that they always found in my society new proofs of their own brilliancy; to become an adept in the art of saying pretty little nothings gracefully, and, before all things, to be the complement of whoever I happened to be talking with. Every man expects this tribute to his superiority, and it is the grand prerogative of woman to be adjusted on a sliding-scale, so that the desired quality can always readily come uppermost.

At first my motive power was the simple vanity of being admired, or what is usually termed the womanly instinct of coquetry. I had originally an amount of feeling that might have caused me a great deal of trouble if it had been less diffused, but I soon saw the folly of sinking a large capital in a single venture, especially when I found that it would go much farther and prove much more effective if pretty well diluted. In ordinary cases, I think that about one per cent of the genuine article is quite sufficient, provided that the requisite personal attractions are flavored with a large quantity of tact.

But my own feelings were usually in exact ratio to the resistance they met. If held in abeyance long enough, they would assume the force of a real passion; but, the moment the barriers were swept away and my power was assured, the current rushed through and left the channel dry. I think that, by nature, I am profoundly sympathetic; but my love of conquest was like the passion of an angler, and made me oblivious to the pain inflicted. Besides I never meant to leave a wound. I aimed conscientiously to touch the vanity, not the heart. If they were a little too nearly allied sometimes, of course I could not be responsible. But I observed that such wounds usually healed with remarkable facility, and I had fewer compunctions in the matter on account of the perfect *sang froid* with which the injured ones were in the habit of treating the tender sensibilities of my own sex. Indeed, I have often thought that it was my high mission to redress the social wrongs of womanhood, and in that light I feel entitled to a position among the benefactors of the race.

Then, I was never absolutely certain of results. How was I to know that the powerful attraction which held me for the moment would be followed by dead indifference, or equal powerful repulsion? How could I know that the presence for which I sometimes wept bitter tears, would pall upon me so soon, and prove as insipid and tasteless as champagne when the sparkle has fled?

As my power waned I began to have more serious thoughts of domestic life. To be sure, I had failed thus far to secure the crowning blessing; but it was from the poverty of affluence, not from any lack of that desirable article,—so that it furnishes no argument against my theory. My mistake was not in being too much of a Butterfly to rain my prize, but in not being enough of one to be satisfied with any of my prizes after I had won them. Individual virtues paled before so large a combination of virtues in the aggregate. I could not dispense with any of the noble qualities I had cast aside, and it was equally difficult to find them condensed. Every grain of gold implied a vast amount of alloy, and I had been so long in the habit of paying the tribute of flattery to the alloy, which was the weakest point, that it had assumed an alarming prominence. Foibles were very good things for stepping-stones, but there was something formidable in the idea of paying court to one foible for the rest of my life. The little blind god had flown away, too, with all my illusions, so I could expect no more assistance from him.

Being greatly afflicted with *ennui* in the absence of powerful sensations, I began to look about for a new field of action. But, having followed an ornamental vocation, I found it extremely difficult to turn my gifts to any practical use now that the ornamental season had passed. I was neither one thing nor the other. Having accepted woman's highest mission of beauty and grace, I discovered that it had stopped midway in my career. I was a parasite without anything to cling to, a vine without any oak, and my flowers were all dead. I am not sure that, in a very long run, the Moral Philosophy girls haven't the advantage; for, as a *dernier ressort*, metaphysics will serve in the place of an oak. But, then, one might about as well have no oak at all as such a very dry one; besides, they take immense risks for infinitely small returns. On the whole, I would rather take my fortune condensed at the beginning, because I am more sure of it. In extremities, philanthropy is a very good thing to fall back upon, because it not only affords occupation, but discharges any little debts to humanity that may have been neglected, and strikes a balance on old accounts.

As the usual channels of benevolence have become somewhat worn, I have turned my energies in a new direction, in which I hope to interest at least the chivalrous portion of Humanity. It is clearly right that some provision should be made for those who sacrifice themselves upon the altar of public good. Hence, I am about to lay before Congress a bill authorizing an annuity to be paid to all those who, in the faithful discharge of woman's ornamental mission, fail of securing a permanent support. I shall suggest also that a small stipend of admiration be included in the annuity, as one of the perquisites belonging to the position. I feel the more sanguine of success in this measure, because I am sure of the active sympathy of every right minded man who wishes to maintain his old supremacy and put down the errors of modern innovation, against which it is a practical protest. I rely, too, upon that generous chivalry which is the corner-stone of the old social structure.

Having already reached the age of 65, I shall consider my earthly mission accomplished when I have received this protection for future generations of helpless womanhood, and taken my position at the head of an Institution I have founded for the benefit of Superannuated Flirts. A. R. GERE.

AN EVENING'S THOUGHTS.

TO FANNY F.

Softly the shadows of twilight are falling;
Slowly the glow fades away from the West;
Sweetly the voice of the night-bird is calling;
Gently the Day God is sinking to rest.

Pensively, now, as I sit in the gloaming,
Listlessly dreaming and thinking of thee,
Toward the far lands thy foot-steps are roaming,
Fancy is turning, and Thought wanders free.

In the blue ether the star jewels glisten
'Round the fair brow of the beautiful Night;
To the sad plaint of the night wind I listen,
While the dusk hideth the day from my sight.

Vainly, to-night, am I lingering sadly,
Back to the hour when acquaintance was made;
Out of that eve which sped so gladly,
Never a tint shall from memory fade.

Vainly I long for the touch that can thrill me
With the sweet thought of a bliss half-divine;
Only the darkness and silence, that chill me,
Stretch their weird fingers, and clasp them in mine.

Gone is the presence that brightened the hours;
Silent the voice that is sweeter than song;
Fled is thy smile, and a murky cloud lowers;
Heavily now drag the moments along.

Sweet thoughts to thee I ever am lending;
Memory brings me bright visions and fair;
Thy form, in fancy, seems ever attending,—
Flitting in phantasmal shape through the air.

Always shall I remember you, darling,
E'en though I may be forgotten by you;
Keep faithful the promise you made at our parting,
And never forget that my heart is still true.
IDA F.

ART.

The Queen and other members of the English Royal family have been sitting to Mr. James Sant, R. A., for their portraits.

—Titian's celebrated picture, "The Madonna with the Veil," supposed to have been destroyed during the sack of Rome by the Constable Bourbon, has been discovered in a chateau belonging to Dr. Kiteri.

—Vinnie Ream had better look to her laurels. A Chico (Cal.) woman flings—to use a college phrase—a very filthy chisel, and has already "done" two figures which are the source of numerous compliments.

—There is great mourning in Paris among the artists about the few works of art to be admitted to the Salon this year. They have no place that will admit over twelve hundred pictures. Last year they received two thousand and ninety-eight.

—The New York gentleman who paid $10,000 in gold to Ruskin for Turner's painting of "The Slave Ship" has given private views of it, and the general opinion of it in New York is expressed by the *Commercial Advertiser*, which pronounces it one of the worst pictures ever painted.

—The sale of the pictures of the late Duc de Persigny took place in Paris on the 5th. They fetched very bad prices. The pretended Raphael realized only 2,000 francs. The portrait of the Prince of Wales by Sir Joshua Reynolds was knocked down at 3,200 francs. Another portrait by the same artist went for 2,300 francs. Greuze's gem was sold for 2,800 francs, and the military piece of Terburg for 5,000 francs. The latter work was worth more than ten times that sum.

—The New York *Sun*, of April 20, speaking of the Le Grand Lockwood collection of paintings, says: The more prominent sales last night were as follows: "Scene in the Rocky Mountains," by Bierstadt, sold to Demas Barnes for $720. Saleutin's picture, "The Christening," brought $1,050. "The Pet Lamb," by J. Schrader, Berlin, $2,050. "The Monastery," by Jacobson, $800. "Grandmother's Birthday," by A. Siegert Dusseldorf, to A. T. Stewart for $1,1[illegible]. Oswald Achenbach's "Via Appia, Rome," was resold for $650, bringing $100 on Thursday evening. "The Coming Storm" by the same artist sold for $[illegible]. "The Forbidden Book," by F. Kraus, Berlin, brought $2,800; "General Sherman in Camp," resold at $410. Then came the main attractions of the sale. "Bradford's Crushed in the Icebergs," after lively bidding, was bought by Mr. Campbell for $8,000; "The Annunciation," by Van Schendel, sold to Mr. Bond for $1,600; and lastly "Bierstadt's Scenes of the Yosemite," with only six bids, sold to A. S. Hatch, Esq., for $5,150. The stationery, etc., brought the following prices with lively bidding. "Kissing Cherubs," by Hazeltine, $410. "Samuel," by Miss Stebbins, $450. "Pocahontas," by J. Mozier, $850. "Wept of Wish-Ton Wish," by J. Mozier, $[illegible]. "Excelsior," by Hazeltine, $1,000. "Isaac," by Rogers, $1,050. The vases sold for $2.25 each to Mr. Moffenry. The clock was started at $1,000, and sold to Geo. W. Childs for $6,000, bringing $600 more than Bierstadt's great work. The collection of 18 cylinders sold to L. C. Woodruff, of Buffalo, for $900. The illuminated Folding Screen brought $190. The whole collection realized the sum of $84,760.

HOW I WAS RUSTICATED.

Imprisoned in an Organ.

New Way of Letting the Wind Out.

I always thought it a very hard case, but I could never bring my irate father and my weeping mother to view the matter in that light. I appeal to an impartial public. This was how it happened:

My name was put on the boards of St. Blasius in October, 185—, and, after a most tender parting from my household gods in Warwickshire, I commenced residence in all the glory of a promising Freshman. I do not know that I ever had very sanguine hopes of academic distinction, so I received the full blessing of expecting nothing, inasmuch as, in this respect, I met no disappointment. I had a hard battle with my revered father, and afterwards with the tutor of the college, to be allowed to rent an extra room in which I might carry on my favorite relaxation. This was the unusual pursuit of amateur organ-building. My father said that the idea was preposterous and expensive. The tutor affirmed that such things ruined a young man's prospects, and made him idle. But, nevertheless, I carried the day through the intercession of my mother; and my carpenter's bench, with the appurtenances thereof, were duly accommodated in a small room opening out of my gyp-room, on staircase letter C. I was not long in maturing my plans for erecting a small chamber-organ of two manuals, with all kinds of ingenious appliances in the way of stops and couplers. I was naturally both of a mechanical and musical turn of mind; so, by my favorite pursuit, I gratified both sides of my disposition. I often tried to convince my father that it was a most economical step thus to kill two birds with one stone, but he would not see it. I explained how I might develop my mechanical talent by building an expensive steam-engine, and indulge my musical propensities by insisting on running up to London every week to enjoy the Opera or Philharmonic concerts. I proved on paper that this method would consume more time and more money than a little quiet organ-building could ever absorb. But it was all no use. My father had not a logical mind, and he drove away conviction in a manner most irritating to a sound reasoner like myself. However, I had my own way at Cambridge, but under protest.

Now, the organ in the Chapel of St. Blasius was an old organ, which had been renovated and added to by several builders, till the inside of the instrument was crowded beyond all reason. For the most ordinary processes of tuning and regulating, the unfortunate operator had to perform the feats of an acrobat before he could get at either pipes or key-action. The bellows had to be emptied and the swell closed before he could get in at all. And, after he was in, it was only by getting over sundry massive beams, under cross beams not more than two feet from the ground, and through apertures scarcely big enough for a rabbit, that any of the important working-parts of the instrument could be reached. To tie oneself into a knot, as tumblers do, was nothing to this. Unless a man could double himself up into the space of a cubic foot or so, unless he could wriggle along yards upon his back, and stand for many miserable minutes in the most apoplectic postures, he could not hope to do anything to the interior of the St. Blasius organ. It was from this untoward instrument that I obtained all my patterns and measurements for my own chamber-organ. I formed the acquaintance of the organist, and, after a vast amount of strategy, won his consent to my venturing into the hidden depths of his hideous old machine. Week after week did I attempt new feats with the view of getting hints for my own amateur work. I lived in a chronic state of broken head and contused shins. Every now and then I appeared with one or more black eyes; and, on one occasion, I was most suspiciously cross-examined by the Dean as to presumed pugilistic propensities.

But, in the midst of all these difficulties, I progressed most satisfactorily with my work, and was proud to think that all my evolutions in the St. Blasius organ, however detrimental to my own bodily comfort and personal appearance, brought no damage to the venerable and sacred instrument itself. So long as this state of things continued, perfect amity prevailed between the organist and myself. He did not object to any amount of punishment wherewith I punished my own cranium or limbs, but he swore a deep oath that, the moment I injured a hair in his precious organ, that moment should I be to him as a heathen man and a publican.

Four terms passed by without any accident. My studies were in a most backward state, but, oh joy! my chamber-organ was on the highroad to completion. The tutor complained of my idleness. My father upbraided me for neglecting my reading, but I hugged myself with the thought that, once the organ was finished, I would buckle-to, and make my running with the college subjects. In the midst of my good resolutions a most lamentable accident took place. I was, one day, standing inside the chapel organ, resting on my left knee, with one foot wedged in between two pipes, the other suspended delicately in the air, my head tucked out of the way under my right arm, while I held a long screw-driver in my left hand. In this pleasant position I had stood for nearly ten minutes, examining a portion of the wind-chest work, when, by an overpowering impulse, I was compelled to sneeze, and in the act I dropped the screw-driver. Down it went heavily on the swell-trackers, and forthwith snap went the trackers, and my implement travelled on to further mischief below. At this juncture I heard a familiar voice—

"Hallo!—what's that?"

"Oh, nothing!" I replied.

"You get out of that, sir, and let me see what you have been at."

Like a guilty hound, I extracted myself from the organ. The organist pulled out a few of the swell-stops, and ran lightly over the keys. In two seconds my fatal delinquency came to light. I knew it was all over. I put down the key of the organ on the stool, and without a word, silently and mournfully left the chapel. The organist, on asking for the services of an an organ-builder, had to give an account of the accident, and consequently got soundly wigged by the Dean for "dreaming of allowing a wild young undergraduate to meddle with and injure so noble and valuable an instrument."

From that hour I knew there was no more help to be obtained by me from "that noble and valuable," etc. I was thrown on my own resources. My organ progressed but slowly; my work, from being imitative, became tentative; and oftentimes I fitted twenty different pieces of wood in a given place before I got it right. Week after week I toiled away laboriously, with a patience worthy of a better cause. I chafed a good deal at my constant obstacles, and twice did I attempt to make it up with the organist. But it was no use.

"No, sir," he said, peremptorily; "there will be no more damage done to the organ by you again, if I can help it."

By this time I had finished the key-action, bellows, sound-board, and wind-chest. The pipe-work, so far as it was metal, I did not attempt. This portion of my organ was supplied by an organ-builder in London. The stop-work was also finished, and I was now engaged in putting on some composition-pedals. In this there were one or two intricacies which I could not solve, and I at last determined that I would attempt furtively to get into the chapel organ and examine the composition-pedals there. But at this I was staggered by the difficulty of the project. To get the keys of the organ was impossible. To force an entrance was, of course, out of the question. My only chance was to watch an opportunity when the organ should be left open, and the organist absent. For this combination of circumstances I watched and waited in vain for nearly three weeks. At last, one Sunday morning, I was late for chapel, and passing up the ante-chapel I found the choir-gates closed, and the service well advanced. I had nothing particular to do, so I thought I would sit down in the ante-chapel to hear the anthem. So I made myself comfortable near the screen, looking up every now and then to the "noble and valuable" old instrument above me. Towards the end of the Psalms a frightful ciphering took place, or (in untechnical language) several notes struck down inside the organ, and sounded various and discordant notes whether the organist liked it or no. This "ciphering" I at once perceived was on the swell. In a second I heard a handful of swell-stops pushed hastily in, and the Psalms were finished on the Great and Choir. When the Anthem began, the first few chords told me, plainly enough, that the swell was now all right—the ciphering had been cured. Now I knew that, in all probability, the organist must have got at the key-action to effect this, and I also knew that, in that clumsily-arranged instrument, he could not do this without going inside. At once it struck me—had he left the little side-door open? If he had, now was my opportunity. I slipped up the winding stair-case, and crept cautiously along the top of the screen till I hid myself behind the organ. Unfortunately for me, the side-door was near the bellows-handle, and so long as the man who blew sat near I could do nothing. However, as this was a sermon Sunday, I had plenty of time; so I kept still in my hiding-place, and bided my time. The bellows-blower might go to sleep, or he might leave the organ-loft for a few minutes during the sermon. The Dean gave out his text, and commenced one of his dreary and lengthy compositions. I cannot say I was very attentive. I was too fully occupied in watching my man. Slowly and ponderously the learned Dean got through his introduction and the first of his three heads. Just as he proceeded with "Secondly," the bellows-blower, to my great joy, softly left the organ-loft, while the organist was all right in front, listening hard, it is to be hoped, to the Dean's sermon. In a moment I slipped round, when I found the coast was clear, and came upon the little side-door open! I doubled myself up and got in. I went cautiously on hands and knees across the top of the bellows, and after several hairbreadth escapes, reached the rods of the great organ-stops, with the composition rollers working above and below. I softly got off the bellows at the side farthest from the side-door, and here I had to place myself into the most uncomfortable position it is possible to conceive. I had just room for my two legs, but none for the upper part of my body. A large beam projected just into the very spot where my shoulders ought to have been; so I had to bend my head forward over the top of the reservoir-bellows, with a row of sharp wire screw-ends above, lying across the nape of my neck. The composition pedal-work was now in front of me nearly, and, pulling out a small rule, I immediately commenced my investigation and measurement. Meanwhile, I could hear the heavy theological Dean droning out his interminable sermon. For the first time in my life I admired his prolixity, for every additional subdivision of his subject gave me so much more time for my work. I knew full well that, when the sermon came to an end, my little excursion must also terminate, for the organist would then commence his concluding voluntary. I heard a faint sound at the back of the organ, of which, however, I did not take much notice. I supposed (and rightly) that it was the blower returning to his post, and I naturally calculated the small gratuity which would suffice to buy his silence when I made my exit through the dark little door opposite. How far the Dean had advanced in his sermon I could not tell exactly, but I know that he was deep in "Thirdly," and I thought to myself it was nearly time for me to get out. I had just resolved upon this, and was folding up my two-foot rule and my paper of memoranda, when my attention was attracted by a subdued creaking sound. I looked round; and, by the dusty twilight which prevailed inside the organ, I just saw enough to suspect that the bellows-blower had begun to put in the wind. In the greatest consternation I put my hand upon the top of the reservoir-bellows just before me. Yes, it was too true, the wind was being put in, ready for the concluding voluntary. It must be remembered that my head was of necessity bent forward, that my face was looking down upon the top of the bellows, and that I was so securely wedged into this position that it was only by scrambling across the top of the bellows I could possibly get out; and this was only possible when the wind was out and the bellows at its lowest level. Immediately, when I saw the difficulty, I endeavored to get one leg upon the bellows, in the hope I might be able to scramble over it to the other side before it rose much higher. But it had already risen too high for this. Every movement of the handle, worked by the man outside, raised the large moving surface an additional inch or so. It was now breast-high, within two inches of my face. To raise my head was impossible, for, as I before remarked, a row of sharp screw-ends (technically called "tapped wires") was directly over the nape of my neck. All this time, though it was but a few seconds, I was scarcely conscious of the steady progress of the sermon. I can even now remember every word of the sonorous Dean's peroration. A sudden thought flashed across my mind: "What a fool I am! why not open the escape-valve?" Now the escape-valve, which is an arrangement for preventing the bellows from bursting, was, as usual, in the middle of the wide expanse of the bellows-top. If I could only press this down, the air would escape, the bellows would sink, and I might yet get free. I strained and reached, but in vain; my longest finger could not be got within six inches of the valve. I thought of my two-foot rule; but, alas! in my consternation I had let it drop. On went the sermon; "beat, beat," went my heart. The bellows-top was now touching my nose, and the sharp points were being gradually driven into the back of my neck. I struggled, but in vain. It was no use. I was wedged in, like some poor victim in a torture-machine of the Inquisition. "Pump, pump," went the bellows-handle; down came the blood from innumerable punctures in the back of my neck. My agony was intense. My face was literally jammed between the ever-rising bellows below and those hideous spikes above. I dare not cry out; for was not the Dean in the finest passage of his peroration? In the midst of my agony I heard a sound, and felt a movement in the mechanism near me. It was the organist pulling out the great organ-stops. At the same instant my eyes caught sight of the "pull-downs" leading from the great organ wind-chest. Some little demon whispered in my ear; and in a moment I saw my only hope of release from the intense and increasing agony I was suffering. I must open the nearest pipes, and thus release the accumulating wind. I knew, of course, the uproar I should cause, and I still heard the interminable Dean at his interminable sermon. But I could not help it. With one hand I grasped about eight of the bass "pull-downs," and with the other I laid hold of the nearest pedal trackers. A roar of the most awful character ensued; it was as though fifty healthy bulls and five active volcanoes had burst into the chapel. The Dean's sermon was effectually quenched. One of his finest periods was brought to an unexpected full stop. The unfortunate organist bounded off his stool, and swore audibly. The bellows-blower rushed off, thinking, no doubt, the devil was inside the organ. But oh joy! the bellows sank, and in a fainting state I clambered over the top, stumbled out through the little side-door, and fell into the arms of two Senior Fellows who had hastened up to the scene of the disaster. The commotion among the gownsmen in the chapel, I was afterwards told, beggared description. Laughter, horror, exclamations of surprise and indignation, were all to the front by turns. The Blessing was pronounced amidst the greatest confusion; and altogether, the scene was such as those sacred walls had never witnessed before.

I was politely conducted to my rooms. The next morning I appeared before the Master and Seniors, and, though I pleaded loud and long, I was rusticated for two terms. I never went back to Cambridge. I always considered that I had been very badly treated.—*Temple Bar for April.*

QUIPS.

Ho being the chemical symbol of water, could Isaiah have had it in mind when he exclaimed, Ho every one that thirsteth?

—On receiving the decoration of the Order of St. Stanislaus from the Czar of Russia, the artist Bierstadt simply remarked, "Hus Czar!"

—A young lady was looking at a picture representing a pair of lovers in a boat, with the arm of the lover gently enfolding the waist of his dulcinea, when she innocently remarked, "How natural!"

—Mamma. "Now take your medicine like a good girl, and when you get well I'll buy you a nice dolly." Sick Child. "Please, ma, let it be a Dolly Varden."

—A Western lawyer who tried to collect a bill wrote to his clients thus: "Gents—You will never get any money from Bill Johnson. The undersigned called upon him yesterday, and found him with nary a tile, his feet upon the earth, and not clothes enough upon him to wad a gun."

—The diabolical extremities to which long indulgence of ungovernable passion will drive men are illustrated in the following, from a Connecticut paper: "An unhappy and disgraceful family feud in Danbury was brought to a tragic end Saturday by the head of one family presenting a son of the other with an accordion."

—"Is Miss Blinking at home?" asked Mr. Sanders of the Irish girl who attended the ring at the door. "Yes, I b'lave she is, sir." "Is she engaged?" "An' is it engaged you say? Faith an' I can't tell yer, sir; but she kissed Mr. Vincent last evening as if she had niver seen the like uv him, an' its engaged I b'lave they are, sir."

—The Count de Grasse was once wounded in the knee by a musket ball. The doctors cut and hacked and made many incisions; when, getting out of all patience, the Count asked why they cut him up so much? "We are seeking," said the Surgeon, "for the ball." "Why in the name of the d—l didn't you mention that before? I have the ball in my pocket."

—A Darwinian suggests the following reading for the fifteenth and sixteenth verses of the one hundred and thirtieth Psalm: "My protoplasm was not hidden from Thee when, far back in the Silurian epoch, I floated on the sea a frilled and flounced Medusa. Yea, in ages still more remote, before differentiation had begun, Thine eyes did see my sarcode, and, in Thy thought, my limbs took form before they were evolved." What do our theologians say? Was David a Darwinist?

—A priest, the other day, who was examining a confirmation class in the South of Ireland, asked the question, "What is the sacrament of matrimony?" A little girl at the head of the class answered, "'Tis a state of torment into which souls enter to prepare them for another and a better world." "Put her down," says the curate, "put her down to the fut of the class." "Leave her alone," said the priest; "for anything you or I know to the contrary, she may be perfectly right."

—An affecting incident—reported by the Racine *Journal*: "The other day a father and son were dressing a hog, the father doing the chopping. By a misstroke, instead of splitting the hog open, he split his son's hand. In explanation of how it happened to the doctor, the father exclaimed: 'I cannot tell a lie, doctor, indeed I cannot. I did it with my little hatchet.' The son was deeply moved, and was heard to remark that he'd rather have such a father than a whole slaughter house full of dead hogs."

—A lady was asked by her Biddy about the nature of the next world, and whether it would be just like this. The lady, being blessed with a happy family of eleven children, has a skeleton in the house in the shape of a stocking-basket that never gets empty, and at whose side she has spent many a weary midnight hour in darning. With this spectre before her eyes she replied to the girl playfully: "I don't think we shall be required to darn stockings after midnight." "Sure and that's true for you, mum, for all the pictures of angels I have ever seen were barefooted."

Travelling Stones.

Many of our readers have doubtless heard of the famous travelling stone of Australia. Similar curiosities have recently been found in Nevada, which are described as always perfectly round, the majority of them as large as a walnut, and of an irony nature. When distributed about on the floor, table, or other level surface, within two or three feet of each other they immediately begin travelling toward the common centre, and there huddle up in a bunch like a lot of eggs in a nest. A single stone, removed to the distance of three and a half feet, upon being released, at once started off, with wonderful and somewhat comical celerity, to join its fellows; taken away four or five feet, it remained motionless. They are found in a region that is comparatively level and is nothing but bare rock. Scattered over the barren region are little basins, from a foot to a rod in diameter, and it is in the bottom of these that the rolling stones are found. They are from the size of a pea to five or six inches in diameter. The cause of these stones rolling together is doubtless to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be lodestone or magnetic iron ore. "Rolling stones gather no moss."

MUSICAL RECOLLECTIONS.

Grisi in Semiramide—Pasta in Medea.

Persiani's London Career—Malibran's Pot of Porter, and Her Last Song.

GRISI.

On the 6th of June, 1837, Grisi played and sung in Rossini's "Semiramide," Mme. Albertazzi being the *Arsace*, and a Signor Di Angioli the Oroe, who proved a failure, whilst Ivanhoff as Idreno was more feeble and listless than he ever had previously been known to be. Even Mme. Albertazzi failed to make any impression as Arsace, which part was too low for her voice. Her endeavor to overcome this all but insurmountable difficulty, and to render it more effective by constant changes, planned without anything like efficient design, was praiseworthy; but as "no two ornaments, or substitutions that had been set down for her, had any family likeness, save in their resolutions to display the wide compass of her voice, the result was, not only an inevitable loss of effect, so far as the music was concerned, but an inevitable want of success to the lady, with all such as were not wonder-struck by *roulades*, no matter how ill-applied. Her acting, too, was very tame." Of Grisi's personation of the title *role*, a very different opinion was recorded, for "her performance was another specimen of the gorgeous in singing, and the appropriate in action." It was admitted "and it could scarcely be otherwise—that nature might have denied her the depth and grandeur of passion which Pasta threw into the character; but she gave increasing evidence of the possession of feeling, as well as of force and brilliancy; and these two qualities, as they afterwards ripened, served to place her on far higher ground than many, whilst admitting her talent, had been led to suppose she would ever be able to occupy." Tamburini—as I well remember—was the Assur of that eventful night, and it being his best character in any of Rossini's operas, afforded a rich treat. That his version of the character has never been touched by any one of his numerous successors, is a truth that is by no means to be denied. That it was a bold step on Grisi's part to have entered upon the domain of her still most formidable rival, Pasta, in one of that great prima donna's grandest achievements, must be allowed, especially as but a few nights afterward she reappeared in Zingarelli's "Romeo." How great a favorite she still remained, was indeed testified by the enthusiastic reception accorded to her by an immense audience, who called for her at the end of the first act, and, when the opera was over, covered her with heaps of flowers, which for once, it was believed, had not been bespoken for the occasion. "What matter if age had made her voice at times tremulous, at times uncertain, and coarsened the outlines of her figure, and the traits of her fine countenance? She was still, in right of the true feeling that impelled but never overmastered her, in right of the strong intellect which directed every tone of her voice, every change of her countenance, the unapproached queen of the Italian stage; more admirable, with all her defects, than the best among her competers that were still in unimpaired possession of every good gift."

PASTA.

On Thursday, June 29, Pasta again appeared at M. Laporte's benefit, in a selection from "Tancredi." The evening's entainment, which occupied *six* mortal hours, included the whole of "Anna Bolena," besides this selection from "Tancredi;" but on this occasion the great *artiste* was by no means in good voice. Whether the music she had to sing was more fatiguing than that of the "Romeo," or that there was but little scope for her unequalled acting, the general effect was less impressive than on the previous occasion of her reappearance. On Thursday, the 6th of July, for her own benefit, and on the following Thursday for M. Albert's benefit, she undertook her greatest part—that of Medea. On each of these occasions it was but too palpable that the voice was wholly marred, for without a word of exaggeration she was "singing a quarter of a note too flat from the *entrata* to the *finale*." But her "acting was so incomparable as to make the audience all but forget this serious drawback." One well capable of judging, and whose opinions upon music and musicians will always remain worthy of record, thus closed his remarks upon this performance, the last at which either he or I would ever more "assist:"

"It is easy to single out a few technical excellences—to recommend as a study to the tragedian the management of her attitudes, by which stature and dignity are given to an undersized, and even awkward, figure; to the musician the bold and thrilling effect produced by her suppressed shake at the close of her grand scene with her children; but adequately to describe her personification of the Colchian sorceress, *as a whole*, requires time, and space, and language beyond our power."

PERSIANI.

The operatic season of the year 1848 began with an event before Easter most unusual,—the *debut* in Bellini's "Sonnambula" of a really great *artiste*, Madame Persiani, the wife of Joseph Persiani, a dramatic composer, born at Recanati, in the States of the Church, about 1805, who was educated at the Conservatoire, Naples, under the tuition of Tritto, the uncle of Sir M. Costa, and became the composer of several operas of more or less celebrity. Madame Persiani was the elder daughter of Nicholas Tacchinardi, a Florentine musician of considerable eminence, who trained her in a small theatre he had built at his country seat near Florence, with other pupils, including Frezzolini, for the operatic stage. She made her *debut* at Leghorn in 1832, and achieved so great a success that she was immediately engaged at Venice, then at Milan, and afterwards at Florence, Rome, and Naples, where she sung at the San Carlo in 1834, 1835, and 1836. In 1837 she returned to Venice, and then accepted an engagement at Vienna, where similar brilliant results attended her appearance. From Vienna she came to London, and after the operatic season of that year, to which reference is now being made, she *debuted* in the month of October at Les Italiens, as Rosina in Rossini's "Barbiere," and at once was pronounced by the musical *savans* of that capital to be worthy of the utmost admiration for her exquisite voice, as well as for the purity of her style. From this period to 1848 she alternated between London and Paris. A sudden hoarseness, however, seized her in the latter year, and so completely destroyed her voice that she was compelled to retire from the profession whilst yet in the zenith of her fame.

Immediately upon Madame Persiani's favorable reception in London, public opinion, always guided by contraries, began to pit her as a formidable rival against Grisi, not a few being rash enough to insist that she would soon be "mistress of the situation." A greater mistake could scarcely have been made, inasmuch as, although the *debutante* was possessed of high merits, they were by no means equal to those which had placed the legitimate successor of Pasta at the very head of her profession, or likely to touch, much less to shake, the basis upon which the Diva's fame was fixedly established. The only rival that could possibly have done this was Malibran—and she was no more. Besides being deficient in histrionic genius and talent, Madame Persiani's vocal attainments could not endure comparison with those of Grisi. The quality of her voice was miserably thin, and she had an incessant propensity to sharpen every note she uttered. Her compass was great, reaching easily to E flat *altissimo*; but its *timbre* was faded even before she had left Italy for London. Madame Persiani excelled, indeed, chiefly in flexibility, for she was essentially a florid singer, who ventured upon a thousand embellishments and changes for the mere purpose of exhibition; as, for example, in the last *rondo* of Bellini's opera, which she so gratuitously overloaded and altered, as to leave scarcely the ghost of a note as it had originally been written. Such *cadenzas* and embellishments were, however, in most instances, new and original, belonging much less than was at that time usual to the invention of the singing-master, than of the *artiste* who executed them.

MALIBRAN.

The wear and tear of the rehearsals of the "Maid of Artois" had also greatly wearied Malibran; for, being determined that it should succeed, she threw her whole heart and soul into that wearying work, and really "stage-managed" every scene, and would not let anything pass until she was thoroughly assured that all danger of failure, or even of cold reception, had vanished. At the end of the first act, those who were most intimately acquainted with her perceived that she was becoming exhausted, and were horrified at finding the audience—as most audiences generally are—disposed to be more than usually exacting in demanding encores after the greatest efforts to please them, without any common sense—if it ever could be exercised—being allowed the slightest opportunity of exerting itself. So intense was Malibran's "pluck," which is the only word that can describe her energy aright, that she would not give way, but went through the second act with a determination that said, "Beaten I will not be!" She, however, remembered that an immense trial awaited her in the *finale* of the third act; and finding her strength giving way, she sent for Mr. Balfe and Mr. Bunn, and told them that unless they did as they were bid, after all the previous success, the end might result in failure; but she said, "Manage to let me have a pot of porter somehow or other before I have to sing, and I will get you an encore, which will bring down the house." How to manage this was difficult, for the scene was so set that it seemed scarcely possible to hand her up "the pewter" without its being witnessed by the audience, and thus "the one step from the sublime to the ridiculous" being realized. After much consultation, Malibran having been assured that her wish should be fulfilled, it was arranged that the pot of porter should be handed up to her through a trap in the stage at the moment when *Jules* had thrown himself upon her body, supposing that life had fled; and Mr. Templeton was drilled into the manner in which he should so manage to conceal the necessary arrangement, that the audience would never suspect what was going on. At the right moment a friendly hand sent the foaming pewter through the stage to be swallowed at a draught, and success was won! Well might the writer above quoted have said that the *finale* must have been heard. No power of language any man can use can ever describe how it was delivered. Malibran, however, had not overestimated her own strength. She knew it wanted but this fillip to carry her through. She had resolved to have an *encore*, and she had it, in such a fashion as made the roof of "Old Drury" ring as it had never rung before. On the repetition of the opera and afterward a different arrangement of the stage was made, and a property calabash containing a pot of porter was used; but, although the result was constantly won, Malibran always said it was not half as "nice," nor did her anything like the good it would have done if she could only have had it out of the pewter.

On the 10th of September, Malibran went down with her husband, De Beriot, to take part in the Manchester Musical Festival; but it was remarked by all her friends that she was by no means in her usual spirits, and that her efforts were made rather under compulsion than by that impulse which was so constantly apparent in everything she undertook. On the morning of the 14th (Wednesday), she took part in a miscellaneous sacred performance, and sang with Clara Novello, in the third part, Marcello's duet, "Qual Anelante," with so much lively gaiety, fullness of execution, and a singleness of purpose, and so delighted the audience that, at the request of several distinguished individuals, it was not immediately, but after one or two portions of Handel's "Israel in Egypt" had been given, repeated; and so great was the excitement which this repetition induced, that, at its conclusion, a few persons were so excited that they could not resist the impulse, testifying their delight by clapping their hands. Of the "Israel" Malibran gave the succeeding solo, "Sing ye to the Lord," with such pathos and finished declamation as "to leave nothing to be wished for but the longer continuation of the strain." The concert of the same evening was a most brilliant affair. The theatre where it was given was crammed in the several departments of boxes, pit, and gallery, to suffocation. Hundreds of individuals would have been glad to have obtained standing-room; but every situation from which a view could be obtained, or a sound heard, was filled up. The manner of Malibran's having taken her part in the "Canon" from "Fidelio," with Clara Novello and Messrs. Bennett and Phillips, was thus written of at the time: "Nothing could surpass the graceful execution of Malibran in this piece, unless we except her astonishing felicity of expression and facility of execution in the succeeding duetto from the 'Andronico' of Mercadante, in which Mme. Caradori-Allan shone out with surprising brilliancy, while in the concluding portion, the notes of Malibran were showered forth in gorgeous profusion. A complete storm of applause testified the enthusiasm of the audience, and the rapturous *encore* which succeeded was instantly responded to." Alas! Malibran's "gorgeous profusion of notes" was the last strain of "the dying swan." From some impulse or other,—for which, she told me, she never could and never should be able to account,—Mme. Caradori-Allan was seized with a desire to discover whether she could equal her competitor in the final *cadenza* of Mercadante's duet upon its repetition. Accomplished musician as she was, she was at no loss for invention, and outdid herself. Malibran, while she was singing, looked at her with astonishment; but there was "a lurking devil in her eye," which said "I will beat that." And so she did; for such a *cadenza* as she immediately improvised was never heard to pass from the throat and lips of any other *artiste* that ever lived. Then came the "final close," which, completed, and the acknowledgments made to the audience, Malibran staggered off the stage, and, the moment she was out of sight, fell senseless into the arms of a bystander, who saved her from falling head foremost.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE YOUNG MOTHER AND HER BABE.

In darkened room, hung with green drapery,
See, propped by pillows, the young mother lying;
How burns her brow! She lifts her weary eye
Where, in her cage, their daily bread supplying,
The nightingale bends o'er her young. "Poor thing,
Thou, too," she whispers, "are in prison pining,
While bright without the spring and sun are shining.
But round thee still thy little ones may cling."

The nurse the curtain draws, upon her lips
Her warning finger cautiously she places;
The cooling draught the sick one gently sips,
As gratefully her languid eye she raises.
In her white hand more firmly now she tries
The cup to hold, and seems to drink with pleasure:
"Elizabeth, how fares my little treasure?"
"He sleeps," she answers, with averted eyes.

"How sweetly must he lie, poor little thing!"—
And down she sinks among the pillows gladly.
"That veil upon his cradle did they fling,
Which at last harvest feast was torn so badly?
You scarce can see't; 'twas neatly mended, faith!
The women all, they loudly praised the sewing;
You almost saw the vine upon it growing.
What do those church-bells mean, Elizabeth?"

"For Lady-day they ring those bells you hear."
"Is't possible? Sleeps she? or is she waking?
The month so old! Her wits are not yet clear.
Now get from out the bedclothes she is taking
A little cap, and to the light doth reach,
Her needle threading with a hand unsteady;
No one must know, but she will have it ready.
So softly, softly, draws she stitch on stitch.

Now, lightly creaking, opes the chamber door,
And cautious steps are o'er the carpet creeping.
"I'm not asleep; come here, dear, I implore!
How long from me my boy will they be keeping?"
The husband casts a stolen glance above,
Those small, hot hands with gentle kiss caressing:
"Wait, wait in patience, dearest, for the blessing!
Thou art too weak and suffering yet, my love!"

"Thou smell'st of—" "I at church have been;
Sleep, child," he said, and from the chamber stealing.
She still sews on; a lovely vision seen,
Around her plays, groves, flowers, meads revealing;
Ah! when you green moist turf again does see,
See'st o'er the little mound the fir tree bending,
In tears with those of gentle flowers blending,
Thou poor young wife, may Heaven then comfort thee!—From the German.

A Clerical Joker.

The late Elder John Smith, of Kentucky, who died recently at an advanced age, was one of the most eccentric wits South of the Ohio River. He was familiarly known throughout Kentucky as "Raccoon Smith." While still in the Baptist ministry, and attending one of the annual meetings of that body, a tall, lank, green specimen of humanity presented himself before the Association as a candidate for the ministry. He was not regarded as being of entirely sound mind, and labored under the hallucination that he was especially "called to preach," and kept constantly importuning the Association to grant him the necessary license. In addition to his particularly unbalanced mind, young Meeks was the possessor of as huge and ungainly a pair of feet as ever trod shoe-leather. Tired of his importunities, and not being disposed to grant the license, the Association handed him over to Smith, with instructions to make an end of the case, and between them took place the following conversation:

Smith. So, Brother Meeks, you think you have a special call to preach?

Meeks. Yes, the Lord has called me to the work, but the Association refuses me the license.

Smith. How do you know you are called?

Meeks. Know it! I feel it in my heart of hearts. I want my license.

Smith. Do you believe the Bible, Brother Meeks?

Meeks. Certainly I do—every word of it.

Smith. If I can prove by the Bible that you are not called to preach, will you be satisfied to drop the matter, and not further importune the Association for a license?

Brother Meeks assented to this, and Raccoon Smith deliberately opened the New Testament at Romans x., 15, and in a grave tone read: "How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace," &c. Then, glancing at Meek's large feet, he remarked: "You see, Brother Meeks, that the *feet* of the preacher are beautiful. You, sir, have the most monstrously ugly feet of any man in the State of Kentucky; therefore, by this Bible, it is clear that you have not been especially called."

As Smith finished his remarks, the entire Association went off into a paroxysm of laughter; and Meeks, really concluding that he had not been "called," bolted from the meeting house, and never after annoyed the Association for a license.

Reimplantation.

We mentioned some months ago that a member of the Odontological Society had succeeded in replanting teeth which had been extracted in consequence of disease. To the process by which this was accomplished he gave the name "reimplantation." Another member by the same Society has now had the operation tried on himself, and with success. The tooth, which had been for some time painfully affected by changes of temperature, was carefully pulled out, to prevent straining or tearing of the gum; the dental canal was cleansed, the decayed part was scraped from the crown, and stopping applied in the usual way, and then the tooth was replaced in its socket. The operation lasted about half an hour; for three or four hours there was a dull, aching pain, which however, entirely ceased before noon of the following day, though some tenderness remained. This in turn disappeared, and by the end of a fortnight, the replanted tooth did without difficulty all the duty which a tooth is expected to do. From this it will be understood that a tooth slightly diseased at the root need not be thrown away, and that persons who object to an artificial tooth may with proper care retain the teeth which nature gave them.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE MAGAZINES.

Cream of the American Monthlies for May.

Oliver Wendell Holmes on Lawyers, Ministers, and Doctors.

New York Dogs and Bears---Women in Journalism.

The Rights of Some Women---Walls and Their Coverings.

Poe and the Juleps---Protestant Sisterhoods of England.

The Arabs---Lucrezia Borgia---Curiosities of Vision.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The first charm of the "Atlantic" is Dr. Holmes' "Poet at the Breakfast Table," and this month the "Master" has the following to say concerning

LAWYERS, MINISTERS, AND DOCTORS.

The lawyers are a picked lot, "first scholars" and the like, but their business is as unsympathetic as Jack Ketch's. There is no blue, humanizing tint in their relations with their fellow creatures. They go for the side that retains them. They defend the man they know to be a rogue, and not very rarely throw suspicion on the man they know to be innocent. Mind you, I am not finding fault with them; every side of a cause has a right to the best statement it admits of; but I say it does not tend to make them sympathetic. Suppose in the case of Fever vs. Patient, the doctor should side with either party according to whether the old miser or his expectant heir was his employer. Suppose the minister should side with the Lord or the Devil, according to the salary offered and other incidental advantages, where the soul of a sinner was in question. You can see what a piece of work it would make of their sympathies. But the lawyers are quicker witted than either of the other professions, and abler men generally. They are good-natured, or if they quarrel, their quarrels are shortboard. I don't think they are as accomplished as the ministers, but they have a way of cramming with special knowledge for a case which leaves a certain shallow sediment of intelligence in their memories about a good many things. They are apt to talk law in a mixed company, and they have a way of looking round when they make a point, as if they were addressing a jury, that is mighty aggravating, as I once told one of them to whom one of 'em, and a pretty famous one, put me on the witness-stand at a dinner-party once.

The ministers come next in point of talent. They are far more curious and widely interested outside of their own calling than either of the other professions. I like to talk with 'em. They are interesting men, full of practical wisdom, and they do a great deal of good deeds, and on the whole the most efficient civilizing power. Reaching through a large social grade of life to ignorance, that is, now and then upward, also,—that we have. The trouble is, that so many of 'em work in harness, and it is pretty sure to chafe nonconformity. They too often assume principles which would cripple our instincts and reason and give us a crutch of doctrine. I have known many a man's mind run off in all sorts of belief, and I don't think they have fixed everything in their own minds, or as dogmatic in their habits of thought as they would claim to be when they lay down the law in the pulpit. They used to lead the intelligence of their parishes; now they do pretty well if they keep up with it, and they are very apt to lag behind it. Then they must have a colleague. The old minister thinks he can hold to his old course, letting right and wrong shape it as they will, and as straight as that famous old skipper John Banyan; the young minister feels the force of the winds and watches the breeze that left the old man's sails all shivering. By-and-by the congregation will get ahead of him, and then it will have another great schism. The school holds his own pretty well; the minister is coming down every generation near and nearer to the common level of average intelligence, and he is but a man of more than average moral instincts, who, if he knows anything, knows how little he knows. The ministers seem to me to make the struggle to be between nature and grace makes some of 'em a little awkward occasionally. The women do their best to help 'em along, and they do help 'em a good deal, and to be spoiled, no doubt; so do they. Now and then one of 'em goes over the dam; no wonder, they're built always to go that way.

How about the doctors?—I said.

There is the least learned of the profession, for this coming of low. He has not had to go through the culture of the lawyers, nor a quarter of that of the ministers. I rather think, though, they are more agreeably and instructively read than either. Men with black coats or the men with green bags. People can swear before 'em if they want to, and they don't know to be a rogue, and not very rarely throw suspicion on the man they know to be innocent. Mind you, I am not finding fault with them; every side of a cause has a right to the best statement it admits of; but I say it does not tend to make them sympathetic. Suppose in the case of Fever vs. Patient, the doctor should side with either party according to whether the old miser or his expectant heir was his employer. Suppose the minister should side with the Lord or the Devil, according to the salary offered and other incidental advantages, where the soul of a sinner was in question. You can see what a piece of work it would make of their sympathies. But the lawyers are quicker witted than either of the other professions, and abler men generally. They are good-natured, or if they quarrel, their quarrels are shortbreathed

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[WIN]TER ARRANGEMENTS.
Chicago & Alton Railroad.
[...] Central and Great Western Railway.
[Michigan] Southern Railway.
[Chicago] & Northwestern Railway.
[Lake] Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
[...], Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
[Chicago], Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
[Pittsb]urgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.
[Chicago], Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
[Illi]nois Central Railroad.

[RE]AL ESTATE.

[Increas]ing Speculative Activity South[w]ard and Southwestward.

[Growth] of the City Toward Hyde Park, Englewood, and Brighton.

[The R]ailroad Depots in the City—More Suburban Trains.

[Concentr]ation of Business on Washington, Jackson, and River Streets, and Wabash Avenue.

[...]de Hotels—North Side Residence [Prop]erty—Summary of Sales for the Week.

[It will] not be considered any disparagement [...] aspects for increasing values for property [in ot]her quarters of the city when we say [that] [...]ation in real estate is now running [in] two directions toward and beyond the [...], viz: southward along the principal [ave]nd toward the lake shore, and south[west] along both sides of the South Branch of [th]e River west of Reuben street.

THE SOUTHWARD MOVEMENT

[...], caused by the destruction of the [...] residence quarter on the North Side, [...] changing of Wabash avenue as far [as T]wenty-second street, and Michigan avenue [...] south as Twelfth or Thirteenth [...] business thoroughfares, has de[veloped] a great demand for first-class property on all the principal avenues [...] Thirty-first street, and extending a [...] miles south of that and east of State. [Th]ere is no opportunity for making first-class neighborhoods anywhere west of [Sta]te and south of Twenty-second street, [p]eople who have been obliged to leave [thei]r homes north of that street, and who [...] to make new ones, must find them [in] the district about two miles square [...] of Thirty-first street and east of State.

LOTS ON THE BOULEVARDS

[...]ywhere north of Fifty-first street are [...] $175 to $200 per front foot, and re[...]culation has taken hold of

MICHIGAN AVENUE,

[...] Douglas place. During the past week [la]rge transactions have taken place in [...]ter.

[...]re block front between Forty-first and [Se]cond streets, on the east side of Michi[gan av]e, was sold last week to a promi[nent cap]italist at a trifle less than $90 per front [foot].

[...]re block front on the opposite side of [...], between Forty-first and Forty-second [...] the east front on Michigan avenue, [...] a few days afterward at $100 per front [foot, one-]third cash.

[...] and one or two other smaller pieces for [...] improvement on the same street and [...] vicinity, which have been sold within [the] two past, show that the steady increase [...] which has been progressing southward [on Michig]an avenue since the fire has reached [...] city limits, and will soon make the [...] on that avenue some of the most desir[able r]esidence purposes in the Town of Hyde [Park].

[...] B. Sherman, President of the Union [Stock Yar]ds Company, is about to erect a hand[some r]esidence on the southwest corner of Michi[gan] and Forty-third street, and the plans [...] four other first-class residences, to be [...] in that immediate vicinity on Michigan [...] will make a great change in the aspect [of the n]eighborhood in the next two or three [years].

THE HYDE PARK GAS COMPANY

[...] preparing to lay their mains on all the [...] avenues south of Thirty-ninth street [...] of State, and within a month or six [...] will be supplying gas to that part of Michi[gan avenue].

A HYDE PARK WATER COMPANY.

[The] accession which the population of [Hyde] Park has received since last fall [...] the necessity for public water [...] more pressing than ever. The ques[tion of] adopting the Holly system of [water w]orks, and forming a company to con[struct the] works is now being agitated. A bill [...] by the Legislature a few weeks ago, [...] the formation of such companies in [...] of the State. It is estimated that $100,[000 will] pay for all the works (exclusive of [...] the streets) to supply the whole north [...] town of Hyde Park, and within the [...] three weeks we hope to be able to an[nounce] that such a company has been organized.

THE SOUTHWESTWARD MOVEMENT

[...] with an entirely different class [...] from that referred to in the forego[ing, ...] is almost entirely for manufacturing [...] cheap lots for houses for [...] who expect to find work in the great [...] of new manufactories now being estab[lished ...] of Twenty-second street, and west of [Reuben s]treet. Eighteen months ago there was [not] a house of any kind south of Eighteenth [street an]d west of Reuben. Now one may count [...] four or five new manufactories already [in op]eration there. About a hundred houses [...] erected there in a district a mile square [...] 71, and one may now stand at the junc[tion of Re]uben and Twenty-second streets, and [look] westward, count nearly a hundred new [...] either just finished or in course of con[struction]. This movement of manufacturing in[...] is noticeable on both the north and south [bank]s of the South Branch of the river, and the [turn]ing point seems to be about the junction [of the] avenue with the Illinois & Michigan [Canal].

TOWARD CALUMET.

[A Wash]ington despatch of the 23d states that a [post-office] has been established at Kensington, [the] Calumet Station, at the junction of [the Mich]igan Central with the Illinois Central [...] fifteen miles south from the Union De[pot ...] Lake Shore. Mr. G. W. Hurd has been [appointe]d Postmaster. All the trains on both [the Illinois] Central & Michigan Central Railroads [stop at K]ensington, though the trains on the lat[ter do] not stop at any station between Ken[sington an]d the city.

[The Il]linois Central Company are doing all they [can to fos]ter their suburban business, and install[ing ...] suburban travel. On May 1st, the company [will begin] to run two of their morning and even[ing Hy]de Park trains" as far as Dalton Junc[tion, ...] miles from the depot in this city. Com[mutation tick]ets are 100 rides to Kensington for $17.50, [...] Dalton, $20.00.

HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

[The N]ational House of Representatives have [passed a] bill, appropriating $100,000 for the [improvement of] the harbor of Chicago, and $30,000 [for the] improvement of the harbor of South [Chicago] (Calumet). The bill providing for these [appropr]iations will have to go to the Senate yet, [but there] is not much doubt about its being final[ly passed].

THE UNION DEPOTS.

[It is no]w understood that the railroad com[panies ...] regard the questions in relation to the [...] of the two blocks of ground on the lake [front for] a Union Depot as practically settled by [the] act of the Legislature to authorize the [erection] of Union Depots. What bearing [this] may also have on the establishment of [a] Union Depot in conjunction with or ad[joining] the present Rock Island and Michigan [Southern] has not been much discussed yet, but [it is] probable that the Rock Island, the Mich[igan Sou]thern, the Canada Southern, and the [...] & State Line Railroads will finally [...] concentrating their depots at the present [site] of the Rock Island Depot. A scheme for [bringing] the depot of the Fort Wayne and the [...] St. Louis roads southward, so as to be [...] the river from the Rock Island Depot, [is] new one, but is being talked of again. If [this] eventually be done, a level tunnel un[der the] river would thus practically unite six [...] railroads in one depot, just south of [...] street.

WASHINGTON STREET.

[The] United States Express Company pur[chased] a few days ago, a lot on the north side [of Wash]ington street, 80 feet west of Dearborn, [...] a frontage of 40 feet, and extending [...] to Court place, 181 feet, for $2,000 per [foot]. As this price included the *debris*, the [...] paid for the ground may be set [down] probably $1,960 per front foot, or at the [rate of] $10.21 per square foot. We mentioned [last] week that a lot opposite the Crosby [Opera House] site, was sold at $16.50 per square [foot]. [Th]ese two lots are each less than 200 feet [fr]om the Kendall Building, which is now [...] for 10 per cent net over taxes and insur[ance, ...] a valuation of $70 per square foot, and [...] in view of what buildings would rent [...] erected on either of them, the prices of [...] seem low, as is also that of the Opera [House lo]t, which has been lately offered for $9.50 [per squ]are foot. The United States Express [Company] will erect a building on the above men[tioned lo]t at once, and occupy the street floor for [...] offices.

[Wash]ington street seems certain to be as im[portant] a financial street as it was before the fire, [...] at least, be as many banks on it as [...] then, and the principal difference in [...] of financial institutions in general, [...] that nearly all the banks, insurance [...] and express offices, which were formerly [...] north of Washington street, will soon be [...] either on Washington street or south of it.

RIVER STREET.

[...] of the burnt district in the South Divi[sion is be]ing re-built so rapidly as that north of [Washing]ton and west of Dearborn streets. [A] large part of the business property south [...] of this quarter, was held, and bought [...] for speculative purposes, the owners of [...] in the district in question knew that [...] best way to sustain the value of their pro[perty was] to rebuild on it. This they have done [...] extent and with a rapidity which, consider[ing that] it was done in the dead of winter, seems [...] incredible. Strangers who visit that [quarter] now will find it difficult to believe that [...] months ago the whole of it was a flat mass [of ruins]. River street has already been entirely [rebuilt] with substantial brick and stone build[ings ...] and four stories high, and many of [them a]re already occupied by wholesale grocers [...] now selling goods.

WABASH AVENUE,

[...] north from Washington street, begins to [look some]thing like it did a year ago, and, in a [couple] of months, that part of this important [street] will have been almost entirely rebuilt. [...] Madison street, Wabash avenue seems [...] to become the great retail thoroughfare of [the cit]y. Many fine blocks of stores have been [erected], and are already occupied as far south as [...] street, and between the latter point and [Twenty-]second street new blocks are being start[ed every] day. To doubt that in two or three [years] at furthest, the whole of Wabash avenue, [as far] south as Twenty-second street, will be oc[cupied] by the retail trades, is to doubt the evi[dence of] one's senses, to which the change now in [progress] is apparent.

JACKSON STREET,

[...] the river, has been made an important [...] the fire, as some of the most notable [...] of the city will front on it. Beginning [at Michig]an avenue, is the Gardiner Hotel, now [...] the southwest corner, the Matteson [...] the northeast corner of Wabash, a [...] furniture warehouse to be built by Mr. [...] the southeast corner of State, the new [...] House, from Dearborn to Clark, and the [...] from Clark to LaSalle. These [...] proving that Jackson street, east of [...] LaSalle, insure the rest of East Jackson street being built up with first-class buildings for business.

NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Notwithstanding all that has been said about the rebuilding of the former residence quarters of the North Division, it seems probable that the district devoted to first-class residences between the main branch of the river and Lincoln Park, will be smaller than it was before the fire, and will be confined mainly to Dearborn street, and possibly one or two others, north of Chicago avenue. It seems probable now that the largest and most desirable residence quarter of the North Division will be north of Lincoln Park, and near the Lake Shore Drive.

WEST SIDE HOTELS.

We learn that the proposed hotel on the Carpenter Block is not likely to be built.

The plan for a first-class hotel on Union Park is also, we are sorry to learn, in a less definite shape than was supposed last week. As the matter stands now, the owners of the lot propose to put it in as so much stock in a hotel company. A responsible firm also stand ready to furnish the hotel, and take stock to the amount of their bill. What is wanted now is somebody to furnish capital to erect the building on the same terms. The location is so well adapted to a family hotel of the first class, that it seems probable something may yet be accomplished.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Enough has been said above to show that the real estate market is active generally, and in connection with property near the city limits, southward and southwestward, is speculatively so. For the last six or seven years the growth of the city has been much the most rapid in these two directions. The fire only gave these movements of population and business an additional impulse, and the greater growth of the city during the next few years will probably be toward Hyde Park, Englewood, Brighton, and Riverside.

A tract of 8 acres, fronting south, on Fifty-first street, between the Drexel and South Park Boulevards, was sold this week for $60,000.

A tract of 5 acres, on the corner of Fullerton and Racine avenues, was sold a few days ago for $25,000 cash.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

	Number of Sales.	Aggregate values.
Within City Limits	198	$1,097,984
North of City Limits	2	45,000
South of City Limits	34	143,779
West of City Limits		
Totals	234	$1,286,763

INSTRUMENTS FILED FOR RECORD SATURDAY, APRIL 27—CITY PROPERTY.

Marshfield st, bet Harrison and Tyler sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 17; consideration, $2,000.

Marshfield st, bet Harrison and Tyler sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 17; consideration, $2,000.

The premises No 7 Finnell st, dated April 25; consideration, $2,600.

Paulina st, bet Emily and Jane sts, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 15; consideration, $900.

Marshfield st, s w cor of Tyler st, e f, 100 ft to alley, dated April 15; consideration, $12,000.

Marshfield st, s w cor of Tyler st, e f, 100 ft to alley, dated April 25; consideration, $10,000.

West Tyler st, s e cor of Hoyne st, n f, 50x132 ft, dated April 18; consideration, $6,500.

West Twenty-first st, 166 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated March 30; consideration, $1,000.

Clayton st, bet Fisk and Morgan sts, s f, 25x100 ft, dated April 22; consideration, $825.

Calumet av, n of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 22; consideration, $5,200.

Racker st, bet Milwaukee and Chicago avs, w f, triangular lot on cor of alley, with buildings, dated April 8; consideration, $1,425.

Farrell st, near Thirty-first st, s w front, 25 ft to alley, dated April 27; consideration, $500.

Lot 22, in Block 1, of Assessor's n ½ of s e ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated April 18; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 16 to 18, in Block 5, D. S. Lee's Addition, dated April 23; consideration, $3,000.

West Randolph st, bet Elizabeth and Ada sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $6,700.

Erie st, bet Cass and State sts, s f, 50x112 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $12,500.

Wabash av, bet Jackson and VanBuren sts, w f, 50x168 ft, dated April 8; consideration, $60,000.

Throop st, bet Sixteenth and Evans sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb 28; consideration, $800.

Michigan av, ne cor of Thirtieth st, w f, 24x171 ft, with building, dated April 24; consideration, $20,000.

Dayton st, n of Centre st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated April 22; consideration, $900.

Blue Island av, bet Harrison and Gurley sts, s e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 27; consideration, $9,000.

Thirty-first st, s w cor of Butterfield, n f, 35 ft, dated April 27; consideration, $3,600.

Loomis st, bet Catherine and Rebecca sts, w f, 24x46 ft, dated April 18; consideration, $1,100.

Hubbard st, bet Lincoln and Robey sts, s f, 24 ft to Ferdinand st, dated April 8; consideration, $1,000.

Halsted st, near Twenty-second st, w f, 24 ft to alley, with buildings, dated March 15; consideration, $2,700.

Madison st, n e cor of Fifth av, s f, 80x170½ ft, dated April 1; consideration, $100,000. The parties are executors of Amos Kendall to Thomas B. Bryan.

Forest av, n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 30x124 ft, dated Apr 23; consideration, $2,400.

N LaSalle st, bet Schiller and Goethe sts, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated Apr 23; consideration, $8,400.

Polk st, s e cor of Western av, undivided one-half of 5 acres, dated Sept 9, 1871; consideration, $10,500.

Rebecca st, bet Throop and Loomis sts, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Mar 26; consideration, $700.

Emerald av, 166 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 28 ft to alley, dated Apr 22; consideration, $600.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

30x37½ ft of Lot 1, in Block 1, Cleaverville Addition, dated Feb 10; consideration, $7,000.

Lots 5 to 8, in Griggs' Block 5, of Drexel and Smith's w ½ n w ¼ and w ½ s w ¼ Sec 11, 38, 14, dated Mar 28; consideration, $31,000.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Proposals for Dredging the River—Building Permits Issued Yesterday—Receipts and Expenditures for the Year Ending April 1, 1872.

RIVER DREDGING.

The Board of Public Works, yesterday, received proposals for dredging the river from the lake to the railroad bridge above the rolling mills on the North Branch; on the South Branch as far as Thirty-fifth street; on the west fork of the South Branch to Western avenue. There were three bids. On the main river the bids ranged from 20 to 40 cents per cubic yard; on the South Side, from the forks to Twenty-first street, from 25 to 38 cents; from Twenty-first street to the canal locks, from 48 to 60 cents; from the canal locks to Thirty-fifth street, 60 to 80 cents. On the North Branch, from the forks to Division street, from 35 to 50 cents; from Division street to Clybourne avenue, from 48 to 69½ cents; from Clybourne avenue to the Railroad bridge, from 60 to 75 cents. For the construction of a roof on the Water Works, bids ranged from $10,000 to $42,000.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The Board of Public Works yesterday granted building permits to the following named persons:

A. J. Brown, 3-story brick building, 24x26 feet, No. 336 North Wells street.

A. J. Brown, 3-story brick building, 25x26 feet, No. 381 North Clark street.

H. N. Eldridge, 3-story brick building, 19x31 feet, No. 473 Wabash avenue.

T. L. Morgan, 3-story brick building, 45x74 feet, Nos. 93 and 95 North Clark street.

James John, 3-story brick building, 20x60 feet, Nos. 457 and 459 Wabash avenue.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures of the Board of Public Works for the year ending April 1:

RECEIPTS.

Water Fund	$1,017,345.30
Sewerage Fund	799,471.50
Sewerage Sinking Fund	41,632.73
River Improvement Fund	435,264.83
River Improvement Sinking Fund	[illegible]
Appropriation Fund	1,321,093.59
Tunnel Fund	94,743.54
City Hall Fund	42,846.16
Total Receipts	$3,849,289.99

EXPENDITURES.

Water Fund	$1,067,546.70
Sewerage Fund	719,962.33
River Improvement Fund	679,273.68
Appropriation Fund	1,155,369.25
Tunnel Fund	196,069.49
City Hall Fund	26,560.34
City Bridewell Fund	88,909.32
Total expenditures	$3,927,990.54

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

The New Edifice to be Opened for the Reception of Patients To-Morrow—Description of the Building.

The new St. Joseph's Hospital, located at the corner of Burling and Sophia streets, will be opened for the reception of patients to-morrow. This fine building has been in process of construction since last summer, the walls having risen nearly to the roof when the October fire came on. It has been built under the superintendence of Mr. Henry L. Gay, who furnished the plans. It is of brick, with trimmings of Kankakee sandstone. It presents a handsome front, in the secular Gothic style; but the whole symmetry of the building is not developed at present, as the plan requires the addition of heavy transverse wings, which will not be erected immediately. The dimensions of the completed portion are 95 feet front by 50 feet in depth; the wings to be 30 feet by 125, with a central wing 30 feet by 80—this last to be used as a chapel, with refectory underneath. The hospital is four lofty stories in height, beside the basement. The first, second, and third stories are occupied chiefly as wards and single rooms for patients, with the necessary offices, laundries, kitchens, and other auxiliaries. There are accommodations at present for one hundred patients (of whom about twenty may occupy separate rooms), and this capacity of the Hospital can be readily doubled, in case of emergency, without crowding the patients. Every room is furnished with hot and cold water, and every ward with seperate bath rooms and water closets. The wards are numerous, so that no ward is required to accommodate more than about a half a dozen patients. Every room is completely ventilated according to Leed's system, the apparatus being very elaborate and efficient. Each floor communicates by dumb waiters and by chutes for linen and for dirt, etc., with the kitchen, laundry, and other departments below. There is also provision made for a steam elevator. Around this elevator runs the main staircase, which, with the spacious halls, constitutes imposing and attractive features of the edifice. Along the rear of the building, on each floor, are verandas. The halls and other principal rooms are finished in hard wood. On the top floor is a spacious lecture-room, designed principally for the use of medical students, so that clinics may be conducted within the building. The cost of the whole, thus far, has been about $45,000. The force of Sisters for carrying on the hospital has recently been augmented through the efforts of Sister Walburger, who is in charge, and who has lately returned from Emmittsburg with reinforcements.

The Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository

is the name of the Savings Bank which has just purchased the vaults and property of the Fidelity Safe Depository, and located its office (until its new bank structure is completed) at the Depository on Randolph street, opposite the Court House. The Depository is already in process of re-erection, and its vaults enlarged, the Savings Bank to incorporate the deposit business in its own name, under the provisions of its charter. Hon. John C. Haines, having dissolved his connection with the State Savings Institution, has accepted the Presidency of this new bank, the officers being as follows: President, John C. Haines; Vice President, David A. Gage; Cashier, Jared Gage; Board of Directors—John C. Haines, Jared Gage, David A. Gage, Thomas B. Bryan, Jared Gage, and Frank B. Tobey. The Board of Directors confide the general supervision and direct personal management of the institution to the experienced heads, John C. Haines and Thomas B. Bryan.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

The Troubles of the Globe Management Satisfactorily Adjusted.

Mrs. Bowers, Mr. McCollom, and a New Company at the Academy.

The Minstrels, Concerts, Etc.—Musical and Dramatic Paragraphs.

Chicago.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

Attempts have been made by some of the morning papers to sensationalize a slight muddle into which the Globe Theatre management has found itself, in consequence of conflicting engagements on the part of the different members of the firm. The imbroglio, which was of an ordinary private nature, such as frequently occurs in the conduct of every theatre, has been adjusted to the entire satisfaction of all parties, without the aid of the storm of legal processes which were so confidently predicted in the exaggerated accounts alluded to. How, or on what terms, the compromise was effected, is, like the difficulty itself, a matter which concerns only the parties directly interested, and the exact amounts which the respective disputants claimed or offered, asked or received, the public would not care to know if it had the right to expect information on the subject.

"DER SCHWARZE BUCKLIGE"

will be produced at the Globe Theatre this evening. To those unfamiliar with the German language, it will be interesting to know that this is the "Dutch" for "The Black Crook," which is to be given in German for the first time in the world, the various parts having been translated for the purpose in this city, and will be assumed by competent German-speaking actors. The usual scenic and spectacular effects will be interspersed, though it may be well to state that the dancing and ballet accessories, the bayonet drill, club-swinging, etc., will be conducted in English throughout. The usual version of the play will be continued during the present week.

THE WYNDHAM COMPANY

take possession of the Globe Theatre one week from to-morrow night, opening in "Friends," a translation of Sardou's "Nos Intimes," which is said to be one of the finest dramas which that great author has written. The full strength of the company, including Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Parselle, Mr. Belvil Ryan, Mr. Giddens, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Allerton, Miss Rignold, Miss Sidney Cowell, Miss Florence Cowell, Miss Stanley, etc., will be cast for the piece. Before the Wyndhams open the theatre the auditorium will have undergone extensive improvements which will render it comfortable, attractive, and fit for the reception of the fine class of people who will be desirous of patronizing the superb succession of entertainments to be given by the Wyndham Company.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The first regular dramatic season at the Academy of Music closed last night with the fifth performance of "Peril," which was firmly established as one of the most attractive and popular of modern plays. This week the new Academy season will be opened by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, the favorite tragedienne of America, supported by Mr. McCollom and the new Academy Company, the roster of which was given last week. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday nights, and at the Wednesday matinee, "Lady Audley's Secret" will be given; on Wednesday and Thursday nights "The Hunchback," together with the farce of "A Spectre Bridegroom," in which Mr. Melville, the new comedian, will appear. Friday night, Mrs. Bowers' benefit, "Camille," which will also be given at the Saturday matinee. It is a rare list of attractions, and will crowd the theatre nightly.

THE MINSTRELS

announce some important changes for this week. In place of Harrigan and Hart, who leave to fill an Eastern engagement, we are to have Charles Walters, song and dance artist, and D. L. Morris, German delineator, both of whom come with established reputations of a high order. The programme, in addition to the other novelties, consists of Walters in his specialty; a banjo solo by Arlington; "16,000 Years Ago," by Kemble and Cotton; the "Blackest Crook," and "Richard No. 3," the latter introducing Mr. Morris in his Dutch dialect, supported by Arlington, Cotton, Price, Kemble, and others. A grand allegorical picture of "Progress," by R. H. Halley, is in course of active preparation.

TURNER HALL.

The programme of the orchestral concert at West Twelfth-street Turner Hall this afternoon is as follows:

1. Gypsy March .... Hamm
2. Overture to the Contrabandist .... Lobez
3. Waltz, The Student's Joy .... Strauss
4. Potpourri Humoresque No. 1 .... Riede
5. Theme, and Variations for Clarinet .... Beer
6. Fantasie, The Artist's Dream .... Lumbye
7. Overture to Reinzi .... Wagner
8. Potpourri, Musical Signals .... Zulehner
9. Quadrille, Raimond's Kinder .... Strauss

THE SCHULTZ CONCERT.

The benefit concert to Mr. Schultz, which took place at Bauer's Music Rooms, on Friday evening, was very numerously attended, and passed off very pleasantly. The programme was of a light character, and the concert gained something of novelty, from the fact that most of the performers have seldom appeared in our concert rooms. Of Mr. Schultz himself, it is hardly necessary to speak in detail. He has been before the public so long that his voice and style of singing are thoroughly familiar, and on this occasion he confirmed the good impressions which the public has always had of him. His numbers were an aria from "The Prophet," and the *Di quella pira* from "Trovatore," in the latter of which he followed the exceptional fashion of introducing the high C, very clearly and effectively. Although ballad singing is Mr. Schultz's forte he acquitted himself very creditably in these more robust and trying arias. Mrs. E. E. Carpenter was set down for two or three numbers, but made her best success in an aria from "I Martiri," which she sang in good voice and method, and with very conscientious and careful execution of the ornamentation, with which the aria is somewhat overloaded. Both her presence and her ability as a singer are in her favor, and we have little doubt that she will become a favorite in our concert rooms. Mrs. Watrous' numbers were confined to ballads, and two of these, "By the Blue Sea," and Mrs. Seaverns' graceful and expressive song "From the Bosom of Ocean," she sang with very hearty acceptance. Her voice is a contralto of very beautiful natural quality, and possesses unusual strength and richness. With the proper cultivation which such a voice deserves, she would take a place in the front rank of our home singers. Messrs. Reynolds, Falk, Mayer, and Pratt heightened the pleasure of the concert with instrumental solos, among which Mr. Mayer's playing of the De Beriot Andantino and Rondo for violin, is specially to be commended for the smoothness and ease which characterized it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. F. H. Churchill, a lady well known in Boston, and other Eastern cities as a reader of extraordinary merit, is in the city, and will give a reading shortly at one of the West Side churches. She is spoken of by competent Eastern critics as "The great rival of Charlotte Cushman."

—There will be a literary and musical entertainment at Owsley's Hall, corner of Madison and Robey streets, on Monday evening, April 29, for the benefit of the building fund of Aqua Pura Lodge. R. E. Hoyt, Esq., will deliver a short humorous address, and Prof. Nicholson will give some of his excellent recitations as a part of the exercises.

—"Our Club" gives a May party at Bournique's Academy on Wednesday evening of this week.

—Mr. Charles Tiesset, the Chicago pianist, is now travelling with Ole Bull, for the rest of the season, in place of Mr. Richter.

The Stage Elsewhere.

MUSICAL.

Liszt played at a charity concert in Pesth on the 18th of March, compositions of Beethoven, Chopin, and Schumann.

—Rubinstein's American concert tour has been given up in consequence of the dangerous illness of his Manager, Grau.

—There is a rumor that Verdi is occupied on a new opera, for which Alex. Dumas' "Princess George" will be the libretto.

—The Prince of Sayn-Wittgenstein appeared in public recently as a tenor, at the Wallner Theatre, in Berlin, under the name of Arnold Walden.

—Bottesini has lost his position as Director of the Vice-Royal Theatre at Cairo, in consequence of a quarrel with one of the prime donne (M'lle Lasa.)

—Liszt's oratorio, the "Legend of St. Elizabeth," was brought out for the first time on the 2d of March, at St. Petersburg, and was favorably received.

—Antwerp expects to have a grand musical festival next summer. Benoit will preside and every possible effort is being made to raise the necessary funds.

—The General Intendant Von Perfall, composer of the opera of "Esther," has received a letter of warm praise from the King of Bavaria, and a gold watch and chain.

—And here is another: "Blanche Davenport, the daughter of the tragedian, is under vocal instruction in Italy, and gives promise of being another great American prima donna."

—Schneider, the Grand Duchess, is again in Paris. She commenced her engagement in the "Barbe Bleue," and the house was jammed full, single stalls selling for a hundred, and in some cases three hundred francs.

—The father of Miss Clara Louise Kellogg was, while at Wesleyan University, well known as a remarkable flutist and singer, and her mother was employed as organist and singer at the Episcopal Church in Middletown, Connecticut, for many years.

—A diabolical Boston itemizer has horrified the world with a malicious assertion that Nilsson chews spruce gum. The only thing spruce that the divine cantatrice tolerates is that spruce young banker from Paris, with whom she intends to set up housekeeping this summer.

—Mrs. Fitch performed an operatic part in Louisville the other evening. Conceive the good lady's amazement when her eye fell upon this record in the morning paper: "Mrs. Fitch seemed to gather up in a pearly shell the dripping harmonies of the evening, and like a songful naiad, lift them to the sun to see them glitter."

—Herr Hesler, the Director of the Strasburg Theatre, receives from the German Government an annual subvention of 160,000 francs, in return for which he pledges himself to bring out grand operas, German plays, and ballets, and also French plays, as it has been decided to make this concession to the inhabitants.

—At a recent concert in Brussels, where Vieuxtemps and Servais appeared, they played nothing but their own pieces. Of course, Vieuxtemps gave "St. Patrick's Day." It is strange, but true, that, as soon as a man attains great excellence on any instrument, he becomes a third-rate composer; plays only his own compositions, and ignores those of the great masters.

MUSICAL PRECOCITY.

Speaking of the extent to which the cultivation of musical art is carried on in that city, the New York *Evening Post* says:

Another marked feature in the musical tendency of the age is the development of musical talent in very young children. Miss Elser, a girl between 12 and 14, sings leading parts with the German opera troupe with as much ease and self-possession as an artist of twice her age, and shows a maturity of voice and a dramatic instinct which are absolutely surprising. Only last Thursday night Bertha Mertz, not yet 14 years of age, played [...] at Steinway Hall. She is a little girl scarce ten years old, yet she essayed and achieved, with fair success, that difficult [...] the *Robert toi que j'aime*. [...] her voice and [...] are far from being ma[tured], but there is marked promise in this child. So, too, with Willie West. He is a boy of 11 years old, but he plays with fine effect the most difficult selections of violin music—precisely the same which are played in public by adult professional violinists. He takes his part in classical quartets and trios with all the precision of the most experienced members of the Philharmonic society. His sister, Juana, moreover, plays the pianoforte like an artist. We recently had occasion to speak of her rendering of Mendelssohn's sonata in G minor. This young lady is about 10 years old.

The other day we witnessed an extraordinary instance of musical precocity in a child, a little girl about 3 years old, sang in childish voice, of course, but in correct time and tune, several airs from "Rigoletto," which she had heard at last Saturday's matinee, and went through an entire *pezzo* air from "Lombardi." In some of her performances this little marvel played her own accompaniments, which came to her tiny fingers only by instinct; for she had never been taught them. Such incidents certainly give rise to reflection. If babes and sucklings can thus be perfected in operatic praise, what, one may ask, is the use of anybody's ever growing up? We pause for a reply.

DRAMATIC.

Florence has eleven theatres, Naples nine, Rome eight, Milan seven, Turin six, Genoa five, Venice four.

—Mrs. James Oates' Comic Opera Troupe have been secured for a brief summer season at Niblo's Garden, commencing early in June.

—Racine's tragedy of "Esther," with music by Carl Von Perfall, was performed at the Munich Court Theatre on the 9th of March.

—Lydia Thompson will return to New York on the 3d of June for reorganization. It is expected that the Savannah cotton bale will do good service in "reorganizing" the demi-nudities of the company.

—A member of the literature class, on being questioned as to the second theatre with which Shakespeare was connected, hesitated a little before answering, whereupon the Professor suggested "Black." Thus reassured, the literature man confidently sung out "Black Crook."

—The veteran French actor, Frederic Lemaitre, appeared in a new piece at the Paris Ambigu Comique two or three weeks ago. Lemaitre is 75 years of age, and his memory and voice are about gone; but he was received with great favor by his old admirers.

—Philadelphia has broken into an enthusiasm for Brignoli, and his admirers are writing frantic letters about him to the newspapers. One moderate person pronounces him "the best tenor in the musical world," and declares that "none but an empiric would attempt to depreciate him."

—Two public theatrical performances have been given at Corinthian Hall, in Rochester, N. Y., by a dramatic club composed of members of the Western House of Refuge, in that city. These efforts are commended, in a private letter from that place. The performers appeared in a new piece, written expressly for them, and descriptive of the life of want and vice from which they have been rescued. It is entitled "Enterprise, or Boy Life in New York City."

—Mr. Lawrence Barrett has acted *Cassius* in "Julius Caesar," at the New Orleans Varieties, and a local journal expresses the opinion that the "modern stage has, perhaps, produced no greater piece of acting than the *Cassius* of Mr. Barrett, and it must long stand as one of the brightest histrionic gems of this or any other stage. As one of his costumes, Mr. Barrett wore, for the first time, the magnificent suit, a brazen armor, which he received only a few days ago" from his friend, Edwin Booth, as a souvenir of their many happy meetings on the field of Philippi.

—Every evening the entire New York Grand Opera House is perfumed by an ingeniously contrived fountain placed in the elegant vestibule near the grand staircase. A jet of cologne has been thrown experimentally upwards of twenty feet, but the machinery so regulates the precious stream that it ordinarily reaches the height of only three feet, and then breaks into a beautiful spray. Every ten minutes the perfume is changed. Hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, after each act of "Lalla Rookh," visit the stand to dip their handkerchiefs into its marble basin, and the odor which permeates the auditorium when the gong summons them to their seats for the next Oriental scene is "as delightful as the first dawn of love."

—Referring to the play of "Black Friday," at Niblo's, the *World* critic says: "There is considerable action but no humor to the piece, save such as was furnished by John K. Mortimer, in the part of *Sam Simons*, a *Herald* reporter—he being unable to speak his lines, or even comprehend his business on the stage, and being heartily hissed and guyed therefor. If this was intended as a touch of nature on the part of the player, and was recognized by the audience as another portraiture from real life, Mr. Mortimer, we suppose, is to be praised; but if, as we suspect, Mr. Mortimer was hopelessly drunk, the realism was too strong even for the stomachs of the Philadelphia brokers who, strangely enough, seemed to have no fellow-feeling for him."

ANECDOTES OF M'KEAN BUCHANAN.

The New Orleans *Republican* says of McKean Buchanan, that while playing in Australia, to very fine business, he found, much to his astonishment, that his receipts were, comparatively, quite small. He consulted his agent regarding the matter, but could elicit nothing satisfactory from him, so he determined to find out where the leak was himself, which he did the next night, for he found that his agent pocketed a large percentage of the box office receipts, and, of course, made small returns to Mr. Buchanan. The agent being a valuable business man, Mr. Buchanan was loth to make a charge against him, although his dishonesty was evident. At last Mr. Buchanan hit upon a plan which succeeded admirably. He was one of the best "poker" players in the world. The agent was also quite fond of "putting up his ante;" so Mr. Buchanan used to invite him to his room at the hotel after the performance was over, and in an hour would "burst" the agent of every cent. He kept it up, and in this manner retained his valuable business man and got all his money regularly besides, for no matter how much the agent would "knock down" at the box-office, Buchanan would win it all in an hour after the show was over.

While he was playing in New York, at the theatre that was formerly a church, situated opposite the New York Hotel, he received a good many harsh notices from the papers, principally on account of his voice, which was a deep double bass, and a very vigorous one at that. At the same time Barnum was exhibiting a gorilla,—a few squares down the street,—and in his advertisements spoke of the animal's "roaring like a lion." Well, a party of ladies and children on their way to see and hear the wonderful gorilla, were passing the theatre where Mr. Buchanan, as "Richelieu," was at that moment using his loudest tones. The ladies and children, hearing this fearful noise, supposed at once it was the museum, and very much astonished, as well as shocked, the gentleman at the box-office by asking for seven tickets to see the "roaring gorilla."

SHADOWY GAIN AND SUBSTANTIAL LOSS.

It is told of a certain accessoire of the Porte St. Martin, in years past, who had won a scarcely appreciable measure of fame for his adroitness in handing letters or coffee-cups upon a salver, and even for the propriety with which he assumed, in the part of a footman, the guests and visitors of a drama—such as "*Monsieur le Vicomte de St. Remy*" or "*Madame la Marquise de Roncourt*"—that he applied to his manager for an increase of his salary on account of the special value of his services. "I do not expect," he frankly said, "immediately to receive 25,000 francs, as Monsieur Frederic Lemaitre does; no, not yet; although I bear in mind that Monsieur Lemaitre began his career with fighting broad-sword combats in Madame Saqui's circus; but my present salary is but 600 francs a year, and a slight increase—"

"Monsieur Fombonne," interrupted the manager, "I acknowledge the justice of your application. I admire and esteem you. You are one of the most useful members of my company. I will lower your worth; no one better."

Monsieur Fombonne, glowing with pleasure, bowed in his best manner.

"I may venture to hope then—"

"By all means, Monsieur Fombonne. Hope sustains us under all our afflictions. Always hope. For my part hope is the only thing left me. Business is wretched. The treasury is empty. I cannot possibly raise your salary. But you are an artist, and therefore above pecuniary considerations. I do not—I cannot offer you money. But I can gratify a laudable ambition. Hitherto you have ranked only as an *accessoire*; from this time forward you are an actor. I give you the right of entering the grand foyer. You are permitted to call Monsieur Lemaitre mon camarade; to tutoyer Mademoiselle Theodorine. I am sure, Monsieur Fombonne, that you will thoroughly appreciate the distinction I have conferred upon you."

Monsieur Fombonne was delighted. He was subsequently to discover, however, that some disadvantages attended his new dignity; that the medal he had won had its reverse. The accessoires and figurants of the theatre always received their salaries on the first day of each month. The artists were not paid until the sixth or seventh day. Monsieur Fombonne had to live upon credit for a week, as the price of his new privileges. His gain was shadowy; his loss substantial.

REMARKABLE PORK.

Astonishing Results Produced by a Few Barrels of Chicago Pork Upon a Wisconsin Lumber Camp.

The following letter was recently received by a Chicago business house in response to a quantity of pork sent the writer, who is engaged in the lumber business in Wisconsin:

GENTLEMEN: This is a melancholy pleasure; the subject is a sad one; but it always produces pleasurable emotions to address you. The topic on this occasion though a slippery one, will not be tinctured with romance. Pork will be the leading feature of this epistle, and you must be very lenient with the writer if he fails to make it a pleasant one. He never wrote on dead hogs before, and never attempted to make a whistle of a pig's tail.

We received some pork from you, branded "C. B. D." which, after careful consideration, we have decided means "Condemned before the Deluge." Some time since we selected five of the least offensive barrels, cooked some of the contents, and placed it before the men on the dinner table. They did not eat any,—the smell was sufficient. That night thirteen of the men were on the sick list. Dr. Vundusse could not decide the nature of the trouble, but thought it a cross between *trichina spiralis*, and *cerebro-spinal meningitis*. We gave Mr. Smith's dog, "Poney," one-half an ounce, disguised in beef hash, highly flavored with Amsterdam bitters. He was a cold corpse in 3½ hours. We gave to venerable Indian here, named Wasawauma, who considers the ham of skunk a luxury, who rather prefers fish that have been washed on the beach for a month or two; who consumed with relish a considerable portion of our poor old dead horse, "Jim," who ate some beef which had been exposed for seven weeks, in July, to the burning sun. We tried to sell this copper-bottomed aboriginal some of this pork. He replied in his native language "Ugh! nix-cum sell-dis-damish pork [...] the hell-go dam, Ugh!" We offered to give it him. No. Tendered him 60 cents a barrel to take it off. No. Offered a teamster $5 to haul it out on the ice a mile or two. No. After much trouble, we persuaded Emery Sharon, Esq., to take it away. He has been confined to his bed ever since, and his mother-in-law, who lived in Quebec, is since deceased.

The pork we are using now is spotted and discolored; the size of the spots are only varied by the size of the pieces, and each spot being three-thirds the size of the piece. Since it was sent to this camp, we have changed crews twenty-one times. The mortality has been fearful. Valentine Long's dog "Watch," was the first victim; 164 bushels bed bugs, 60 to the bushel, laid them in their little beds, and gently closed their eyes in the sleep that knows no waking. The bodies of 10 deer are lying in the neighborhood, who voluntarily rushed into the flames last October, rather than live to know their once sweetly pure flesh [...] by the presence of this refuse, which, with that in-stinct for which they are so remarkable they scented afar off. One team is constantly employed hauling disinfectants. The farmers are living under roofless houses, rather than come here for shingles. The horses' nostrils are kept constantly plugged with fresh manure, or they would sicken and die. The engine refuses to do its work. The pure water of the creek declines to run in this direction. Everything and everybody is demoralized. Burn this at midnight, or we will not vouch for the consequences. The "three dark days" were looked for forward to with lively anticipations of pleasure. What the result will be cannot be foretold. Selah! Tearfully yours, ****

Business for Young Men.

Young men who are out of business should commence at once to fit themselves better for business. Several years of groping in the dark can be avoided by taking the proper course. Our best business men send their sons to the Bryant & Stratton Business College to get discipline that they have not the time to give them in the office. The institution is located at the northeast corner of Twenty-second street and Indiana avenue. The day sessions are from 9:30 a. m. to 3 p. m., giving ample time to go and come from West and North Sides. The great fire started this school off on a "New Departure" that is producing splendid results.

Cod Liver Oil.
Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 27.

The week has been one of great activity in finances and speculation generally. Gold has risen from 111½ a week ago to 113¼ yesterday, though it reacted to 112½ to-day. The currency prices of bonds have, of course, been advanced to some extent by the advance in the price of gold, but they have not advanced in the same proportion as gold. While the currency price of 81s has advanced 1½ per cent, 5-20s of '62 1¼ per cent, 5-20s of '65 1¼ per cent, 5-20s of '67 ¾ of 1 per cent, and 10-40s 1 per cent, gold has advanced nearly 2 per cent. It will thus be seen that gold having advanced nearly 2 per cent more than bonds, the gold value of the bonds has *declined*. Thus, the 5-20s of 1867, which a week ago with gold at 111 were quoted at 114½ in currency (including accrued interest) representing a gold value of 103½, are to-day quoted at 115¾ in currency, which, with gold at 113, only represents a gold value of 102½.

In the local markets, the principal speculative feature has been wheat, which has advanced 7 cents per bushel in a little over a week. Other articles of produce have also felt some effects of the advance in gold, and nearly all prices are higher than a week ago.

The railway stock market has been in an excited condition all the week. The prices of stocks have not been affected by the rise in gold, but some of the speculative specialties, such as Erie and Pacific Mail, have advanced largely. Erie touched 72 to-day against 68½ as the highest quotation up to a week ago. Pacific Mail, which was 69 last Saturday, was 75 to-day.

The New York bank statement, made at 2 o'clock to-day, showed a remarkable change in the condition of the banks since a week ago. The enormous increase of $5,618,100 in legal-tenders, and of $7,608,400 in deposits since last week, indicates great speculative activity next week.

In the local market, money is working comparatively easy. The banks are accommodating all their regular customers freely, and in the open market money is offered on first-class paper at from 10 to 12 per cent per annum.

Exchange was scarce to-day, and though some sales were made between banks at 25c per $1,000 premium, it could not be bought at that in the latter part of the day. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at par.

As will be seen below, there has been a large decline in the prices of horse-railway stocks during the past two weeks. The companies begin now to doubt the practicability of their scheme of consolidation.

The following quotations for local stocks are furnished us by C. Granville Hammond, 380 Wabash avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Banks.		
First National	128	
Third National		130
Fifth National	130	
Corn Exchange National	105	107
Miscellaneous.		
Elgin Watch	102	
Babcock Extinguisher		95
Pullman Palace Car	109	112
West Division Railway		155
Chicago City Railway		165
North Side Railway	90	100
Sales.		
$10,000 First National Bank		130
5,000 Babcock Extinguisher		90

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending April 27, 1872, were:

Monday	$2,472,689.85
Tuesday	2,150,098.38
Wednesday	2,263,848.67
Thursday	2,473,793.19
Friday	2,398 559.26
Saturday	2,620,070.78
Total	$14,383,060.93
Last week	14,078,608.44

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Gold dull and heavy, closing at 113½. Loans from 2 to 3½ per cent for carrying. Clearings, $65,000,000. Exports for the week, $1,215,100.

Governments closed up quiet, with a general reaction in prices from the highest point.

Stocks opened firm, with New York Central as the feature. On the first call, Rock Island & Indiana Central were cards, the latter advancing to 39½. The short interest in C. C. & I. C. is said to exceed greatly the capital stock. The market closed strong, especially for Rock Island, Union Pacific, and Ohio.

The *Express* says the Lake Shore election takes place on Wednesday next, and leading Directors will leave for the West Monday morning. The Northwestern transfer books close Tuesday next, and the election takes place June 6. The control of the company will remain in the hands of the Tracy party, and the Lake Shore Road will continue under Clark's management. The Rock Island election takes place in June, and the Tracy party will remain in power.

The bank statement is favorable, and shows that the banks now hold $5,895,125 above the 25 per cent required by law, being an increase of $3,692,975. The following are changes:

Loans, increase	$1,865,900
Specie, decrease	165,900
Legal tenders, increase	5,618,100
Deposits, increase	7,608,400
Circulation, decrease	71,600

Money easy from 5 to 7.
State bonds dull and rejected.
Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	117½	Coupons, '67	115½
Coupons, '62	115½	Coupons, '68	115½
Coupons, '64	115½	U. S. 10-40s	110½
Coupons, '65	115½	New 5s	110
Coupons, new	114½	Currency 6s	115½

State bonds:

Missouris	95½	Old Virginias	52
Old Tennessees	69	Old N. Carolinas	36
New Tennessees	69	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	54		

Stocks closed:

Canton	94½	St. Paul	61½
W. U. Telegraph	76¼	St. Paul preferred	81½
Quicksilver	42½	Wabash	78
Adams Express	96	Wabash preferred	90
Wells & Fargo Ex	85½	Fort Wayne	97½
American Express	75½	Terre Haute	24
United States Ex	74½	Terre Haute pfd	60
Pacific Mail	75	Chicago & Alton	118
New York Central	101½	C. & A. preferred	121
N. Y. Central scrip	98	Ohio & Mississippi	50½
Erie	69½	C. & I. C.	39
Erie preferred	80	C., B. & Q.	134
Harlem	129½	Lake Shore	97½
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	38½
Michigan Central	115	Illinois Central	139
Pittsburgh	94½	Union Pacific	40½
Northwestern	80½	Cent. Pacific bonds	102
Northwestern pfd	94½	Union Pacific bonds	92½
Rock Island	115	D. L. & Western	120½
New Jersey Cent	110		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	5,180	4,050	3,429	6,734
Wheat, bu	36,760	56,700	29,297	92,710
Corn, bu	109,200	114,010	121,354	84,985
Oats, bu	15,830	33,240	47,649	28,545
Rye, bu	1,100	3,840	2,000	1,436
Barley, bu	1,300	5,180	1,634	3,890
Grass seed, lbs	55,100	15,940	82,673	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	....	15,347	13,750
Cured meats, lbs	66,140	40,610	1028,518	159,070
Beef, brls	18	9	....	117
Pork, brls	....	1,009	10	1,060
Lard, lbs	14,810	196,926	19,275	20,640
Tallow, lbs	17,400	10,350	....	17,500
Butter, lbs	35,830	49,047	21,300	10,800
Live hogs, No	7,032	2,590	1,281	2,537
Cattle, No	2,539	2,440	2,381	2,766
Sheep, No	256	442	328	....
Hides, lbs	97,356	81,382	66,534	10,840
Highwines, brls	260	513	115	765
Wool, lbs	88,229	49,868	275,784	155,910
Potatoes, bu	5,908	2,213	1,365	1,066
Lumber, m	2,297	2,721	2,734	2,970
Shingles, m	3,300	4,177	2,294	1,980
Lath, m	351	412	141	279
Salt, brls	70	12,430	1,366	898

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption, 3,513 bu wheat, 2,035 bu oats, 3,363 bu rye, 1,110 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 194 cars corn; 19 cars oats; 1 car rye. Also, by canal, 5,500 bu No. 1 corn, and 5,800 bu No. 2 do. Total, (214 cars) 161,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

	April 27, 1872.	April 20, 1872.	April 29, 1871.
Flour, brls	26,051	28,452	31,574
Wheat, bu	41,565	46,449	206,716
Corn, bu	626,673	308,826	328,068
Oats, bu	106,470	161,312	143,986
Rye, bu	4,930	9,554	4,769
Barley, bu	12,965	14,885	16,330
Live hogs, No	45,482	46,253	27,663
Cattle, No	14,889	16,546	10,330

SHIPMENTS.

Flour, brls	24,687	27,847	38,236
Wheat, bu	126,805	142,955	351,002
Corn, bu	731,849	240,402	689,078
Oats, bu	189,904	147,129	123,690
Rye, bu	2,578	14,020	21,509
Barley, bu	26,899	50,864	18,231
Live hogs, No	44,002	34,095	23,270
Cattle, No	13,584	13,378	10,218

The leading produce markets were again excited and higher to-day, in sympathy with the markets at other points, and in consequence of wet weather. A good many people have got hold of the idea, somehow or other, that we shall have a cold, wet spring and summer in the Northwest in 1872; and every time that the skies cloud over, their faith is doubled. The shipping movement is light to-day. The wind from the northeast was inimical to the departure of vessels from the harbor, and the rain tended to prevent street trading.

Under the head of groceries there were no important changes to note. Business was satisfactorily active, and the prevalent feeling was one of firmness. Syrups and low grades of coffees were a little weak, with which exceptions the quoted prices were firmly adhered to for everything in the list. Sugars are ¼@½c higher East, but our dealers are filling orders at former rates. Spices are advancing. In the dry goods market there was a large amount of trading, both in staple and fancy goods, and both in woollen and cotton textiles were held with unabated firmness. The butter trade was fairly active as far as the better qualities were concerned, but dull and unsatisfactory for low grades. Choice dairy in neat packages sold in a small way at 28@30c, but sales were principally at 18@25c for common to good. No changes were reported in the bagging market. A steady fair business is doing and prices remain firm at 39c for Stark, at 37½c for Grahampton, and at 37c for Lewiston and Ludlow. Coal remains inactive at $10.50 for Lackawanna, $10.00 for Erie, and $9.00 for Wilmington. The market for domestic dried fruits was again active to-day, and prices were firmer all around, though with the exception of an advance of ½@1c, in apples and halves peaches there were no quotable changes. Imported fruits remain quiet but firm, in sympathy with gold. Raisins advanced 10@20c ₱ box. Fish met with a liberal demand, and the quoted prices were firmly adhered to. The stocks of salt water descriptions are ample, but of lake fish there is a scarcity. Hay was active and firmer. Hides and leather remain steady. Oils were fairly active and prices were unchanged except for turpentine, which was 1c lower. There was a much better demand for metals and tinners' stock,—the inquiry being chiefly for tin plate, sheet zinc and copper, which were held firmly at Friday's ruling figures. In the market for nails prices tend to a higher range, owing to light stocks both here and at the East. Sales today, however, were effected upon the basis of $4.80 rates. Wool met with a small inquiry, yet the majority of holders were obtaining a slight advance on prices ruling during the preceding two days. The stocks are very low. For building materials, a large inquiry still continues to exist, and a firm feeling pervades the market. In consequence of the large number of vessels now being fitted out at this port, the naval stores market presents an active appearance and prices as compared with this time last spring are a shade higher, owing to the scarcity of a few of the leading articles at the East. The iron and steel market was steady at former quotations. The egg market was more active, with sales at 13@13½c per doz. Poultry, potatoes and seeds, and beans sold at about Friday's ruling prices.

Highwines were quiet, but firm, in sympathy with the advance in corn, with buyers at 84½c, and most holders asking 85c. Sales were 150 brls at 84c. The market closed strong.

Lake freights were dull at yesterday's quotations, being little better than nominal at 10½c for corn by sail to Oswego. Through rates were quoted at 20c on wheat to New York, and corn to Boston or Portland, and 24c on corn to New York. Two charters were reported at 10½c for corn to Buffalo. They will carry out 60,000 bu.

Provisions were excited and again higher, but with no activity except in mess pork, which advanced 25c per brl from the closing prices of the previous session, under an urgent demand. There was no special reason for the stronger feeling, other than local causes, the market partaking of the general buoyancy in produce. It was settling day for May, by common consent, and as holders were rather independent, the short interest was obliged to pay a difference. Lard advanced 12½c per 100 lbs, with little offered, the article really being scarce, in proportion to the amount contracted to be delivered within the next two months. Meats were again stronger, being marked up all round, though not in active demand. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $12.75@12.80; do seller May, $12.80@12.85; do seller June, $13.10@13.15; do seller July, $13.30@13.35; seller August, nominal; prime mess, $11.50. Lard, cash or seller April, $8.87½; do seller May, $8.87½; do seller June, $9.00; do seller July, $9.10. Dry salted meats at 4½c for shoulders; 6c for rough sides; 6½c for short ribs; and 7½c for short clear. Boxed meats, ½@¾c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8½@9¾c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5½@5¾c for shoulders; 7½@7¾c for short ribs; 7¾c for clear, and 11@13c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 300 brls mess pork (special brand), at $13.00; 350 brls do at $12.85; 1,500 do, seller May, at $12.85; 2,000 brls do at $12.80; 1,000 brls do at $12.75; 500 brls do at $12.87½; 1,500 do at $12.85; 500 brls do, seller June, at $13.15; 1,000 brls do at $13.10; 500 brls do at $13.07½; 500 brls do at $13.05; 1,250 brls do at $13.00; 1,250 brls do at $12.95; 1,000 brls do at $12.90; 500 tcs lard at $8.87½; 500 tcs do seller May at $8.87½; 1,500 tcs do at $8.85; 250 tcs do at $8.80; 100 tcs do seller June at $9.00; 250 tcs do at $8.90; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams at 9c; 200 tcs do at 8½c; 200,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 137,000 lbs short ribs, at Keokuk, buyer first half May, at 6½c; 250 boxes do at 7c; 100 boxes short clear on private terms.

Flour was less active, as usual on Saturday, but was strong, in sympathy with the advance in wheat, and in consequence of light stocks. Southern white winters were quoted at $9.50@11.00; Northern do at $7.75@8.75; good to choice spring extras at $6.50@7.50; medium do at $5.75@6.25; spring superfines at $4.50@5.50, and rye flour at $4.25@4.50. Sales to-day were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $10.25; 50 brls do at $9.50; 100 brls spring extras at $8.25; 100 brls do at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.75; 200 brls do at $7.25; 50 brls do at $7.05; 200 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.85; 100 brls do at $6.75; 400 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $5.50; 100 brls do at $4.60; 200 brls do at $4.00; 300 brls rye flour at $4.25. Total, 2,115 brls. Bran was again easier. Sales were 10 tons at $17.25, on track.

Wheat was active and excited, averaging not far from 2c per bushel higher than on yesterday, with a wide range of prices. The morning was cold and wet. Liverpool was reported 1d per 100 lbs higher, and the short interest was nervous over the fact that parties who already hold most of the wheat here, bought largely on the call yesterday. The excitement was increased when the longs began to call for margins, and prices would probably have advanced further, but that some of the shorts were obliged to haul off, not being able to raise the money immediately, and the bulls were afraid that others might follow in that wake if pressed too closely to the wall. The situation is radically changed within a few days, some of those who were recently the most persistent bears, are now strong on the other side. They say that there is no wheat to come into this city, the country having no more than is needed for its own consumption, that our stock has decreased 90,000 bu within the week, and is much less than the amounts shown on the weekly statement of grain in store, and finally, that Great Britain will require nearly twenty million bushels more before next harvest, of which two-thirds must be drawn from the United States. But the last feather that broke the backs of the unhappy bears was a rumor that some medium or other had predicted that wheat will sell at $1.75 per bu in May, in this city. Of course the majority laughed, but there is no doubt that some bought on the strength of it. The trading to-day was principally for seller June; the option opened at $1.37, advanced to $1.40, declined to $1.37¾, advanced to $1.38¾, fell back to $1.37, and closed at $1.37½. There was almost nothing doing in deliveries before June. The May deals have mostly been closed up, and no one wants to buy to carry, while there is no shipping demand of moment. Seller May ranged nominally about 2½c below June, and seller the month at 3¼@3¾c below June, with more sellers than buyers, closing dull at $1.34½. Seller July was little better than nominal at ½c above seller June. No. 1 spring was unmentioned. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.37½; 5,000 bu do at $1.37; 3,200 bu do at $1.36½; 12,400 bu do at $1.36; 6,800 bu do at $1.35¾; 20,200 bu do at $1.35½; 22,800 bu do at $1.35; 10,600 bu do at $1.34½; 5,000 bu do at $1.34½; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.27½; 400 bu rejected do at $1.17½. Total, 91,600 bu.

Corn was active, and advanced about ½c a bu, the principal reason apparent therefor being the higher price of wheat. The receipts were again larger than the average before the opening of the canal, but smaller than is usual at this season of the year, and there was no difficulty in placing the current receipts, though the bad weather interfered with the moving of grain on track. The market for seller May opened at 43½c, advanced rapidly to 44c, fell back ½c, and ruled steady at 43¾c during the greater part of the session, closing at 43¾c. Seller the month sold at 43@43¼c; seller May and June at 43¾@43½c; seller June at 44¼@43¾c; seller July at 46@46½c; and seller August at 47@47½c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 43½c; 30,000 bu do at 43¼c; 25,000 bu do at 43c; 10,000 bu do at 43½c; 10,000 bu do at 43c; 1,200 bu do, fresh receipts, at 43½c; 7,200 bu do at 43½c; 400 bu do at 43¼c; 5,400 bu No. 1 do at 43c. Total [...] bu rejected at 41½c, on track; 800 bu do at 41c, in store. Total, 98,800 bu.

Oats were strong and ¼@½c higher, though not active, the demand being light, but holders were strong, anticipating an urgent speculative inquiry. Seller the month, or regular, was quoted at 35½c; seller May sold at 35½@35¾c; and seller June at 36¼@36½c, all closing steady. Cash sales were limited to 1,200 bu fresh receipts at 35½c; 10,200 bu do at 35½c; 1,200 bu short receipts at 35c; 3,000 bu by sample at 40c; 400 bu do at 37c. Total, 16,200 bu.

Rye was quiet, but a shade firmer, closing at 73@75½c for No. 2. Seller May sold at 74c. Cash sales were 400 bu No. 2 at 75c; 3,200 bu do at 75½; 4,800 bu do at 74½c. Total, 8,400 bu.

Barley was quiet and about ½c lower, at 58c for regular No. 2, and 58c for seller May. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (Central) at 61c; 5,000 bu do at 56c; 400 bu do, by sample, at 63c; and 200 bu do at 58c. Total, 6,000 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the market was moderately active. Pork was firm. Lard easier. Wheat firmer. Corn was a shade better. Oats dull and easier. The following sales were made on the call: 500 brls mess pork, seller May, at $12.85; 1,000 brls do, seller June, at $13.15; 5,000 brls do at $13.12½; 250 tcs lard, seller June, at $8.95; 30,000 bu wheat, seller May, at $1.35½; 5,000 bu do, seller June, at $1.37½; 115,000 bu do at $1.37½; 45,000 bu do at $1.38; 20,000 bu do at $1.38½; 5,000 bu corn, seller May, at 43½c; 5,000 bu do at 43¼c; 20,000 bu do, seller June, at 44½c; 40,000 bu do, seller July, at 46½c; 5,000 bu do, seller August, at 47½c; 10,000 bu [...]; 15,000 bu oats, seller May, at 35½c; 5,000 bu do at 35½c. After the call 500 brls pork sold at $12.80; and 500 brls do, seller August, at $13.60.

LATEST.

The following were the closing prices on the call, at 3:30 o'clock:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or sell'r the m'th	$12.80	12.90
Mess pork, seller May	12.75	12.85
Mess pork, seller June	13.10	13.12½
Mess pork, seller July	13.25	13.40
Mess pork, seller August	13.50	13.75
Lard, cash	....	8.90
Lard, seller May	8.77½	8.85
Lard, seller June	8.95	9.00
Lard, seller July	....	....
Wheat, cash, or seller the month	1.34½	1.34½
Wheat, seller May	1.35½	1.35½
Wheat, seller June	1.38	1.38½
Wheat, July	1.38½	1.38½
Wheat, seller the year	1.20	1.22
Corn, cash	43	43½
Corn, seller May	43½	43½
Corn, seller May and June	....	....
Corn, seller June	44	....
Corn, seller July	46½	46½
Corn, seller August	....	47½
Oats, cash	34½	35
Oats, seller May	....	35½
Oats, seller June	36½	36½

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending April 27.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 27.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,717	5,465	919
Tuesday	2,322	7,974	1,117
Wednesday	2,262	11,820	1,325
Thursday	2,278	9,883	1,100
Friday	2,250	7,036	265
Saturday	250	2,500	200
Total	13,879	45,683	4,440
Last week	15,973	46,403	5,438
Week before last	11,228	35,281	4,067
Week ending April 6	12,000	27,910	8,356
Total 4 weeks	54,069	155,281	22,338
Same period in 1871	47,890	69,227	23,015
Increase	6,178	86,054	323

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,348	6,736	170
Tuesday	1,718	5,800	339
Wednesday	1,536	2,112	626
Thursday	3,174	9,092	569
Friday	2,169	7,261	328
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	10,236	30,937	2,031
Last week	13,861	36,655	4,133

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Per 100 lbs—Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	90	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	78	88
To Albany	75	85
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	45	55
To Dunkirk	....	55
To Toledo	35	40
To Detroit	35	40

The following minimum weights are the least will be taken:

	Pounds.
Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	16,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	18,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—The week just closed has been one of uninterrupted dulness in this branch of the live stock market, and prices have ruled weak, unsettled and lower for all descriptions. Among the causes contributing to these results may be mentioned the continued heavy receipts, the unsatisfactory quality of the bulk of the stock marketed, and the dull and depressed condition of the Eastern markets. Although the arrivals fell some 2,000 head below those of last week, they were unusually liberal for the season, and considerably exceeded the legitimate wants of the trade; hence the buyers held the advantage, and sellers were obliged to accept such offers as they were generous enough to make. For especially desirable lots, sales were, in some instances, effected at full last week's prices, but most of the transfers were at 10@20c off. The offerings embraced numerous droves that were in every way first-class, but nothing sold above $6.75, and with two or three exceptions, $6.50 was the highest figure obtained. Stock cattle met with only a light inquiry, but the supply being light the depreciation in values was less marked than in other grades, the covering the reduction. The ruling prices were $4.50@5.50, though some choice droves were taken at $4.50@4.75, and light, thin, mixed lots at $3.50@3.75. Now milch cows are in increasing supply and prices are decidedly in buyer's favor. A fair inquiry exists, but $45.00@50.00 is all that can be obtained for the best, while common to fair qualities are a drug at $30.00@35.00. Calves are also dull. The supply keeps steadily in excess of the demand and sales drag at $3.50@4.50 for common heavy, and at $5.00@5.75 for good to really choice. Several droves of fair to good Texas and Cherokee cattle arrived during the week, and were disposed of at $4.50@5.00. Liberal receipts are also anticipated for next week, and the prospects for any decided improvement in the general features of the market are by no means flattering. To-day the market was quiet, as is usually the case on Saturdays, and notwithstanding the moderate character of the receipts an easy feeling prevailed. The attendance was smaller than on either of the preceding days of the week, and the few buyers who did put in an appearance took hold with no apparent interest. Sales we reported at $3.00@3.50 for inferior, to $6.00@6.25 for choice,—chiefly at $5.00@5.75. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.90@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.25

HOGS—The receipts during the past week were 45,683, against 46,403 last week, and 35,281 week before last. For the four weeks ending to-day, the arrivals have been 155,281, against 69,227 for the corresponding period last year,—an increase of 86,054. There has been more animation in the hog trade than during the preceding week, and a firmer, healthier tone has pervaded the market. The supply, as will be seen, has been large, but the cheerful tone of Eastern advices brought out a full attendance of shippers, and under a steadily active competition, the daily arrivals were readily absorbed, and prices ruled steady and firm throughout, at $4.15@4.30 for light, uneven, coarse, and mixed lots; at $4.25@4.30 for medium, and at $4.35@4.45 for good to really choice. A few extra were taken at $4.50@4.55, while some "skippers" were closed out at $4.00@4.10, but most of the week's business was transacted within a range of $4.20@4.35. City butchers and packers have taken a few car loads daily, but the aggregate of their purchases reached barely 4,000 head. To-day the market was active and firm at the quotations given above, the pens being closed at $4.00@4.45 for inferior to extra. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]								

SHEEP—Prices have ruled higher than last week, the advance being the result of lighter receipts and the better quality of sheep offered for sale. There has been very little if any improvement in the condition of the Eastern market, and as there is at present no margin for shippers, anything like liberal receipts would, no doubt, cause a sharp reaction. On Wednesday a fancy drove, averaging 128 lbs, fetched $9.50, which was, we believe, the highest price ever paid in the Chicago market. A few extra were also taken at $8.50@9.00, but the bulk of the week's business was transacted at prices ranging downward from $8.25. The declining tendency of wool and the lower prices of pelts are having an unfavorable effect upon the market, and at the close the tendency is strongly downward. We quote common at $6.00@6.50; medium at $6.75@7.00, and good to choice at $7.25@8.25. Some scallawags sold yesterday at $4.00. They were purchased for stock sheep. All are sold.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 27—2:30 p. m.—Consols, money, 93½; account, 93¾. Bonds, '62, 90½; '65, 91½; '67, 91½; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, April 27.—Rentes, 56f.

LIVERPOOL, April 26—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 11d; Orleans, 11½@11¾d; Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Firm; California white wheat, 12s 1d@12s 4d; red Western spring, 11s 2d@11s 5d; red winter, 11s 10d. Flour, 27s@27s 6d. Corn, 28s 9d. Cheese, 67s. Cumberland middles, 30s. Short ribs, 34s 9d.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 27.—COTTON—Less active and a shade firmer; middling upland, 22½c.

FLOUR—5@10c better; fair business doing; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.50@6.90; common to good, $7.00@7.40; good to choice, $7.30@8.25; white wheat Western extra, $8.30@9.50; extra Ohio, $7.40@9.25; St. Louis, $8.00@12.00. Rye flour active and firmer; $4.25@5.20. Corn meal unchanged.

WHISKY—Active and firm at 91c.

WHEAT—Less active; receipts, 4,900 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.65@1.67; No. 2, $1.60@1.65; winter red Western, $1.80@1.82; amber Western, $1.89@1.90; white, $1.90@2.05.

RYE—Scarce, firmer, Western in store held at 93c.

MALT—Quiet.

CORN—Less active, receipts 37,000. Western mixed afloat, 76@76½c; Yellow, 77c.

OATS—Quiet; receipts 19,000. Western in store and afloat, 51½@53c; Ohio, 54@58c.

EGGS—Unsettled. Western, 15½@16c.

LEATHER—Quiet, 28@30c; Orinoco, 27@28c.

WOOL—Firm. Unwashed, 52c; superfine pulled, 75@80c; Western, Texas, 30c.

COFFEE—Firm. Rio, 17@19½c.

SUGAR—Firm. Fair to good refining 8½@8¾c.

MOLASSES—Fair request. Porto Rico, 50@60c.

RICE—Quiet, 9@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½@13½c; refined, 27½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull, 59c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $13.95@14.00; prime, $11.00@11.25; prime mess, $13.00; mess for May, $13.50@14.00; June, $14.12½; July, $14.25@14.50. Beef unchanged. Middles firm; Cumberland, 6½c; short ribs, 7½c; short clear, 8½c; bellies, 7½@8c. Cut meats firm, hams 9¼@10c; shoulders, 5½@6½c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 9@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Heavy; new, 30@32c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 12@17c.

Government Among Animals.

A regularly constituted form of government elementary as it may appear, exists among very many families of animals and insects. Reptiles are usually solitary, exhibiting neither affection nor social feelings. A blind buffalo on a Western prairie has been known to act as an absolute sovereign over a vast herd, controlling their movements as seemed to suit his own views of what was best for the common good. Horses, too, in their wild state, wherever found, invariably obey the behests of a powerful stallion, who parades his forces, forms lines of defence, or suddenly gives orders for a stampede, as circumstances require.

Dogs, left to themselves, establish an oligarchy, whether in Asia, Africa, or any other continent. The supreme authority is invested in certain individuals, managing a prescribed territory, and woe to those trespassing upon their domain! On concerted occasions they all act together like wolves for the accomplishment of a grand design. Wolves separate as soon as they have succeeded in a great design, but, unlike dogs, seem not to recognize a particular leader on their foraging expeditions.

Grain eating birds form associations. Wild geese have an admirably organized system of government. Migrating feathered races associate in Autumn for common safety in their annual flights, but carnivorous birds, as hawks, eagles, etc., are unsocial and selfish. Domestic fowls divide into families, at the head of which is a vigilant cock that watches his charge with argus eyes. Ants, honey bees, and wasps form regular sovereignties. Reptiles may occupy the same den, or crawl in the same pool, but they manifest neither an interest in each other nor concert measures for safety or depredations.

HARDWARE.
CHICAGO.
CINCINNATI. NEW YORK.
J. L. WAYNE & SON,
W. D. GIBSON, Manager.
14 North Canal-st.,
Formerly 180 Lake-st.,
Dealers in BUILDERS', CABINET, and GENERAL HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS, and UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
CARD.
In connection with the above, Mr. Geo. R. Bliss, formerly of Tyler & Bliss and Jackson & Bliss, would be pleased to see his former customers and friends.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES. OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., [...] WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 46 South Desplaines-st.

FINANCIAL.
Cook County Bonds.
I shall have some Cook County Bonds, interest beginning on the 1st of May, for sale on that day.
J. S. RUMSEY, County Treasurer.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 78 South Canal-st.

MEDICAL CARDS.
NO CURE! NO PAY!!
DR. J. KEAN,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

FURNITURE.
HOME,
SWEET HOME,
AND
THE PLACE
TO
BUY YOUR
FURNITURE
TO
Make it Beautiful,
IS AT
HALE & BRO.'S,
10, 12, 14 & 16
CANAL-ST.
The old firm of GILBERT & SAMPSON will hereafter be known under the firm name of SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.

FURNITURE.
322 Michigan-av.
We would call attention to our large stock of FINE and MEDIUM FURNITURE, made expressly for the best retail trade, consisting of a full and complete assortment of Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining-room, and Office Furniture, which we do and will sell at prices that defy competition.
SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.

LACES.
FIELD,
LEITER & CO.
State & 20th-sts.,
AND
243 & 245 Madison-st.,
Have just received, per LAST STEAMER, a line of very fine LACES, which they will exhibit on MONDAY, April 27, and during the week, consisting of handsome POINT GAZE, POINT DUCHESSE, and APPLIQUE COLLARS, in the Imperial, Esmeralda, Von Moltke, and other new shapes, Point Applique Capes and Flounces, Black Thread Capes and Parasol Covers, Llama Lace Covers, very fine and very low prices. Also, an elegant assortment of BLACK THREAD LACES, Barbes, and Coiffeurs; and a further supply of NOVELTIES in Valenciennes Collars, Sets, Ties and Bows, the HANDSOMEST and CHEAPEST GOODS THEY HAVE THUS FAR IMPORTED.
State and Twentieth-sts.,
AND
MADISON AND MARKET-STREETS.

MISCELLANEOUS.
PURE NEW
MAPLE SUGAR & SYRUPS.
Horse Radish grated fresh every day, Choice Jellies, Preserved Catsups and Sauces, Canned Fruits and Vegetables of the best qualities, put up expressly for family use.
WM. ARCHDEACON,
Fruiter, Pickler and Preserver.
Salesroom; 211 E. Randolph-st.

THE NEW THEATRICAL AND
PURCHASING AGENCY
OF PADGET & PARKER,
No. 172 West Madison Street.
Dramatic Instruction a Specialty.
Pupils fitted for the stage and engagements secured. This department is under the personal supervision of Mr. J. C. Padget, the popular actor and stage manager of the Academy of Music.
Private theatricals, Church and Society representations superintended and scenery, costumes, music, etc., furnished.

ICE! ICE! ICE!
To our patrons and friends: For all orders received previous to June 1, 1872, we will furnish for the season ending Nov. 1, 1872, at the following prices: 15 lbs. daily (or 30 lbs. twice a week), 50 cents per week; [...] lbs. daily, 75 cents per week; 25 lbs. daily, [...]; [...] 100 to 200 lbs. at one time, 25 cents per 100 lbs.
A. S. PIPER & CO.,
Dealers Willow Spring Ice, Post Office Box 107.

S. S. SPAIN
NATIONAL LINE—EUROPE.
Freight or passage information of line can be had of P. W. J. HURST, 69 Broadway, N. Y., or of the National S. S. Co. Agents, in the West.
S. T. WEBSTER,
51 Market-st., Chicago.

MERCHANTS',
FIREMENS'.
I will pay for claims against the above Companies all that will be realized at the end, less liberal interest.
J. H. WITHERELL,
365 Wabash-av.

NOTICE.
To enable us to fill orders (some 1,500 in number) now on our books, before "The Burnt Records Act" shall become a law, we are compelled to decline all applications except for short and simple continuations. We therefore give notice that on and after the 1st day of May next no other orders will be taken by us.
CHASE BROTHERS & CO.,
JONES & SELLERS,
SHORTALL & HOARD.
Chicago April 27, 1872.

NOTICE.
The connection of Thomas Alltrop with our house as agent for the Chicago branch ceases this day. All business with said branch must be settled with our home office at Cleveland, Ohio.
BOUSFIELD & POOLE.
Chicago, Ill., April 26, 1872.

OFFICE OF C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co.,
April 26th, 1872.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
HUGH RIDDLE, Vice President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

A MAMMOTH
GREEN TURTLE
Directly from Key West, weighing 250 pounds, will be served up in steaks and soup, every day during the week, commencing on Monday, April 29, at
THOMAS ANDREWS' Restaurant,
No. 12 Congress-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 92 State-st.

Elegant residence in Groveland Park, two stories, 12 rooms, green house, etc.; $12,000; part on time.

No. 76 Indiana-av., 2-story frame, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, $7,000; easy terms.

No. 435 Butterfield-st., 2-story house, 6 rooms, $2,600 cash.

Store and dwelling near Forty-seventh-st., on State, 2 rooms, pantry and closets; lot 25x125; $5,000.

No. 67 Twenty-second-st., 2-story and basement brick, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, with stable, etc., $7,000; $2,000 cash, balance at long time.

No. 321 Twenty-second-st., 2-story and basement brick, newer, water, etc., $6,000; one-half cash.

Forty-fifth-st., near Lake Grove station, 2-story brick and basement, not finished, all modern improvements, $4,000; $1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser.

Hyde Park av., near Kenwood Station, 2-story brick, 10 rooms, bath room, furnace, gas pipes, etc., $9,000; $3,000 cash.

No. 61 Kossuth-st., package with 4 rooms, lot 25x125, $1,100; $500 cash.

No. 10 Cottage-place, cottage, 7 rooms; gas pipes, bath room, water, etc., $2,500; $1,000 cash; part of rest can remain on mortgage.

No. 295 Twenty-fifth-st., 2-story frame house with brick basement, 10 rooms, $7,000.

First-class residence on Drexel av. boulevard, first-class in all respects, all modern improvements; $31,000.

No. 165 South Robey-st., cottage, with basement of 7 rooms, bath, etc., lot 25x125 feet and 2-story brick barn; $6,000—$3,000 cash, balance 3 years at 8 per cent.

No. 65 Wabash-av., just south of Fourteenth-st., first-class residence, 14 rooms, all under improvements; stable; or will rent for $1,500.

No. 275 West Lake-st., 2-story brick and basement house and small barn; house 7 rooms, all modern improvements; stable; barn will rent for $100 per month; $5,000; one-half cash.

No. 26 Fry-st., cottage house, 4 rooms, also 4 rooms, 1 3 ft to alley; $1,600; $1,000 cash, balance on time.

1,353 Prairie-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., 2-story frame house, with stable; $4,000; $2,000 cash, balance on time.

No. 1,357 Prairie-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., 2-story frame house, with stable; $4,000; or a third cash.

2-story frame, 7 rooms, 2 rooms besides closets, with sewer, water, &c., 3 marble mantels; fronting south on Douglas place, just east of South Park-av.; only $6,000 cash.

Six Burnside-st., cottages of 3 rooms, water closets and cellars; rent $20 per month; very cheap.

House and lot at Hyde Park, fourth house north of Oak-st. on Jefferson-st.; $4,500.

No. 17 Forty-fifth-st., marble front, 14 rooms, all modern improvements, furnace; $14,000 cash.

No. 47 Myrtle-av., cottage, 4 rooms, 2 marble mantels, water, gas pipe, parlor floor; $2,175.

No. 151 Calumet-av., 2-story frame house, brick basement, with stable, barn; lot 40x177, to alley; $12,000; part on time.

House and lot on Forty-fifth-st., just west of Cottage Grove-av., north front, 6 rooms, besides closets, water, gas, &c.; $3,000; $1,000 cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

No. 2,102 Indiana-av., 2-story, 10 room brick, Leader-av. heater, all modern improvements; $8,000.

No. 2,104 Indiana-av., 2-story, 10 room brick, Leader-av. heater, all modern improvements; $8,000.

No. 2,106 Indiana-av., 2-story, 10 room brick, Leader-av. heater, all modern improvements; $8,000.

No.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANISM.

CITY REAL ESTATE.
(Continued from Eighth Page.)

MARRIED.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DIED.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PERSONAL.

TO RENT.

MACHINERY.

LOST AND FOUND.

INSTRUCTION.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PARTNERS WANTED.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

TO RENT—HOUSES.
(Continued from Eighth Page.)

[WANTED TO RENT.]
(Continued from Eighth Page.)

POLITICAL.

The Gathering of Delegations at Cincinnati.

Train Loads Arrived and Coming from All Directions.

Names of Leading Men Now on the Ground.

Lively Discussion of Candidates and Platforms.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—The weather at Cincinnati is debilitating, but, in certain senses, exquisite. We have had sunshine all day long, and the thermometer to-day stood 72 degrees at 10 o'clock a. m., and got up to 80 at noon.

There are a very good number of distinguished people in this city, but the staid citizens of Cincinnati profess to see no difference in the numbers in the streets. Parts of delegations from almost every part of the country have arrived.

As the matter of nominations stands, to-night, it may be set down as follows: Justice Davis will probably have the largest number of votes assembled for any one candidate in the first ballot, but not enough to elect him. Governor Gratz Brown will also appear with a well massed collection of votes from Missouri and contiguous States. He will also lack enough votes to bring him the nomination. The strength of Trumbull, on the first ballot, is perhaps not to be so great as was supposed two days ago, but he has larger reserves for future ballots, and a great part of the Democratic opposition to his name has passed away, in view of the general respect paid on second thought to his high personal character and his consistent course, and perhaps, also, in a measure to the letters received here from such eastern politicians as John Van Buren, who was Governor Hoffman's Private Secretary, saying that Trumbull will be as good as any man yet named. Horace Greeley has a number of friends in the city who seem disposed to push him. Waldo Hutchins, Sinclair Toucey, and Whitelaw Reid are the managers of his fortunes. Fenton is already scared at the rumors of a bargain with Davis and Palmer for a *quid pro quo*. The name of Chase will be advanced later in the convention. Alex. Long yesterday stated to your correspondent that Chase was not destitute of strength, which would be shown at the proper time.

The feeling in regard to a free trade plank in the Convention platform is that of conciliation. The matter will be arranged, it is generally thought, without affecting the harmony and good feeling of the body.

Preparations for the entertainment of the Convention continue on a scale commensurate with the size of the expected assembly. Accommodations for two thousand persons have been offered by private citizens to the Committee having that matter in charge. The finishing touches to the hall were given yesterday.

Your correspondent had a brief interview with George H. Pendleton, yesterday. Mr. Pendleton has been very quiet, paying very little attention to the progress of current events and obtruding his opinions on no one. He advises the Democrats to abstain from all communication, directly or indirectly, with the Convention while it is in session. He says: "Let the Convention complete its work, and when its labor is perfected, the Democrats will accept or reject it, according as it suits their views." He declines to express preferences, and says that he believes no ten Democrats have any opinion in common in regard to candidates before this Convention or the principles which it will adopt. Gratz Brown, he believes, possesses some strength among Democrats, to which his recent able speeches have contributed greatly. Adams is a good man, but has his weak points as a candidate.

Tennessee will probably send a delegation of perhaps sixty persons. Albert Roberts, editor of the Nashville *Banner*, and Mr. Reid, Chairman of the Union Reform Association, of Nashville, have appeared as the *avant courrier*. They say that Nashville will send a delegation of twenty-five. Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and a few other places will complete the number. They favor the nomination of Adams and Trumbull on the same ticket, but do not propose to dictate. They think these candidates the strongest that can be put into the field, but would vote for others if it seemed advisable. Mississippi and Louisiana will have colored delegates. One of the two delegates present says that a prominent Mississippian, son of ex-Governor Foote, told him that the Confederates would vote for Grant, unless they put out a Liberal ticket here at Cincinnati, so much are they dissatisfied with regular Democratic politicians. Although Tennessee is now Democratic, there is a large element of that party which would be glad to have old party lines entirely annihilated and a new deal all around. In a letter written a few days ago, Emerson Etheridge expresses the opinion that the nomination of Greeley as Vice President would bring to the new movement at least 250,000 additional votes. He says that Republicans, and that no Democrat ought to be sent. He regards the nomination of ... Davis as having been rendered impossible by the indorsement he has already received from Democratic papers and prominent Democrats.

The feeling in Kentucky is not very well defined as yet. Covington will send a large delegation. They will favor the nomination of either Adams or Trumbull. It is expected that Lexington and Frankfort will send Gratz Brown delegations, and these cities, being in the vicinity of his old home, will not send delegates. It is said Louisville will send delegates, but the number is not yet shadowed. Cassius M. Clay will appear with a delegation from Madison County. The first choice of General Burbridge for a candidate for the Presidency is Charles Sumner. Benton, Shinkle, ex-Governor Fisk, and many others of the Covington Radicals will go for Grant. The aggregate of the Kentucky delegation will be large in numbers and eminently respectable as regards ability.

The whole number from Minnesota will not exceed thirty, and nearly half of these will be Germans, who will follow the lead of Schurz. The preferences of the others were indicated in a previous despatch. The delegation will insist upon a strict apportionment in proportion to the Congressional representation of each State.

The Michigan delegation will be here on Monday with their minds made up to vote for Governor Blair and Greeley on the same ticket. The latest rumor is that Greeley will not come to Cincinnati, but the denial is little regarded.

There is said to be a strong opposition to Adams in Indiana, especially among the lawyers.

The German press of Cincinnati is a unit for the liberal movement. In a further conversation with your correspondent, Fred Hassaurek, editor of the *Volksblatt*, expressed his views fully in regard to the German situation. He says that they all favor Adams and think that his letter has improved his chances. Mr. Hassaurek says that he himself has no personal preference for Adams, but considers him the strongest man. There is a class of impracticables among the Germans who desire a few absurdities and impossibilities. Among these is Judge Stallo, an able German lawyer of this city, who has already drawn up a resolution and will try to get it into the platform of the Convention, removing the temperance question out of the sphere of politics. Hecker, of Illinois, will assist in doing the same thing, and will also have a hobby about recognizing the deity in the Constitution. Mr. Hassaurek says that Cox's Oberlin letter would alienate from him many negro votes if he were nominated. Palmer would also lose the support of most of the Germans for having signed the new Temperance law in Illinois. He asserts that Palmer's course has been inconsistent, as it was understood he would support Grant until Hesing and Raster opposed his re-nomination for Governor, when he went over to the Liberals. The Germans are determined to get the temperance question out of politics, if possible, and will scratch any candidate who favors a temperance law. Many German Democrats are so anxious for a new deal that they will vote for a new Liberal candidate in preference to a regular Democratic nominee. If Adams were nominated and the Democrats afterwards put a candidate in the field a large number of Germans would vote for the Philadelphia candidate, their views on that subject being similar to those expressed by the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

Numerous men of character and influence were added to the large number already in the city on the arrival of the trains this evening. About one hundred came from the Eastern States, principally from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York. Hon. David A. Wells arrived at the Burnet House and was duly interviewed. He says four of the New England States will go for Adams and Trumbull on the same ticket. The feeling in their favor has spread like wild-fire within the last week. He does not think there will be any difficulty about inserting a revenue reform plank in the platform of the Convention. Besides Mr. Wells there came from Connecticut, by the same train, David Clark, of Hartford; T. M. Allyn, formerly Mayor of that city; David Gallup, formerly President of the Assembly, and Ike Bromley, of the Hartford *Post*.

The National Free Trade League is represented by Mahlon Sands, the Secretary, and Henry D. Lloyd.

Whitelaw Reid came last night, and, with Waldo Hutchins, is stopping at the Burnett House. Judge Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, in this State, is stopping at the St. James. Gordon L. Ford, of Brooklyn, is at the Burnett House. Theodore Tilton conceals his mysterious curls and front of Jove in the private and retired mansion of a friend. He will support Greeley. From Boston we also have, by the night train, General W. F. Bartlett, William Endicott, and Gamaliel Bradford. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican* is in the city, the guest of Murat Halstead. He says that the chances of Adams at the East are excellent. E. L. Godkin, editor of the New York *Nation*, came with the rest, and is stopping at the house of a friend. Ben Perley Poore and daughter are stopping at the Burnett House. The Boston *Advertiser* is to be represented by Delano L. Goddard, an accomplished journalist. Edward Harris, of Woonsocket, who runs more spindles than any other manufacturer in the country, but nevertheless a Free Trader, has arrived. A. D. Manson, of Bangor, is the first instalment of the Maine delegation.

The Chicago men occupy convenient quarters at the Burnett House, and are much visited. There are now on the books of that hotel the names of the following gentlemen: N. K. Fairbank, H. W. Bishop, Leonard Swett, S. M. Moore, Andre Matteson, of the Chicago *Times*. A. A. Croffut, of the *Post*, is stopping at the Walnut Street House. The Illinois branch of the Free Trade League is represented by S. T. K. Prime, its Secretary.

Those who now insist upon stopping at the hotels, have to take up with very elevated and inconvenient quarters.

Among those not mentioned above are General Cochrane, of New York, who also came to-night, and is stopping at one of the hotels. Numerous arrivals are expected to-night and to-morrow. On Monday the town will be crowded.

DELEGATES FROM WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 27.—The following delegates to the Liberal Convention at Cincinnati have been appointed by a Committee designated a week ago: ... by the ... tine, of Masomanie; R. P. Main ... O. B. Hazeltine, ... Dwight, of Oregon; John Eaton, and E. W. ... and Major H. A. Tenney, of this city. Others are expected to attend.

[To the Associated Press.]

MADISON, April 27.—A delegation of about twenty-five members left this city, this afternoon, for the Cincinnati Convention.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A SENATOR.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The *Chronicle*, of this city, whose editor is Executive Clerk of the Senate, makes the assertion, this morning, that it is a fact within the knowledge of the editor that Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, paid forty thousand dollars to secure his election to the United States Senate.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN,

this morning, in an article on Grant and the opposition, has the following: "No President has ever so administered the affairs of his office that fault could not be found with him, but we hold it true that General Grant has acted wisely, considerately, and faithfully for the honor and interest of the people. He has some injudicious friends, men who apparently have adopted the rule or ruin policy of the anti-bellum Democracy; but the conservative good sense of the party frowns upon them, and the President has more than once resented their pretence of dictating to the party in his name. That same independent sentiment can object to some matters which the opposition seize upon to bolster up the Cincinnati movement." It would rather that he had no military officers about the White House, and that he did not retain in the diplomatic service Butler at Alexandria, and Kramer at Copenhagen; and, most of all, it feels that the blunder of setting up the absurd indirect claims against England should never have been committed, and should now be retraced as speedily as we can recede from the untenable position that has been assumed. Just so far as the bolters can compel the correction of minor evils that exist in the Administration, we shall welcome their efforts, even if we can feel no sympathy for the movement that grows out of the personal ambitions and grievances of heretofore prominent men in the party.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Mr. POMEROY called up the bill for the relief of settlers on Cherokee strips in Kansas. Passed.

The bill approving the act of the Legislative Assembly of Dakota Territory, authorizing the people to vote aid to railroads, was called up, briefly discussed, and laid over.

At the expiration of the morning hour, unfinished business, the Deficiency Appropriation bill, came up.

Mr. MORTON moved to lay it on the table for the purpose of taking up the bill amendatory of the Enforcement act. Lost.

The pending question on the Deficiency bill was Mr. Frelinghuysen's motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Morrill's amendments restricting jurisdiction of the Court of Claims in suit for the value of captured or abandoned property was rejected after considerable discussion.

Mr. HILL moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, for the purpose of proceeding with other business. Carried—yeas, 22; nays, 20.

Mr. MORTON then moved to take up the bill to amend the Enforcement act.

Mr. COLE opposed the motion, and moved to take up the Naval Appropriation bill.

The motion of Mr. Morton was lost, and the Naval Appropriation bill proceeded with. Among amendments reported by the Committee and adopted are the following: For surveying in the Pacific, $50,000; providing that no money appropriated by this act shall be expended on account of naval engines contracted for during the war. For making charts, $20,000.

Mr. SAWYER offered an amendment appropriating $3,000 for comparing tables of planets discovered by American astronomers.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate. The amendments of the Committee, providing the number of hours constituting a day's work at Navy Yards shall be the same as shall be usual and customary in private employments in the vicinity of such Navy Yards, was rejected.

The bill was laid aside and the Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up and read a second time, and unimportant amendments agreed to.

The Senate then without further action adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES' motion to meet hereafter at 11 o'clock and adjourn at 5 o'clock, was adopted.

Mr. WARD addressed the House questioning the sincerity of Congress in regard to the passage of any bill to reduce taxation.

Mr. BECK reiterated the statement so frequently made by him that the War Department had received in the last five years $128,000,000 which had not been properly accounted for.

Mr. DAWES sent to the Clerk's desk and had read, a communication from General Meigs stating that all money received by the War Department had been paid into the Treasury.

Mr. BECK claimed that Meigs' letter showed that there had been $105,000,000 spent by the War Department in excess of appropriations in the last six years.

Mr. WOOD resumed the floor, and proceeded with his argument on the Tariff bill. He ... free ... and justified his former vote ... ments in support of tea and coffee, and ... on those articles of universal consumption.

Mr. BURCHARD, member of a majority of the Committee on Ways and Means followed in an argument in support of the bill.

The tariff discussion was continued by Mr. Slater.

After the Committee rose Mr. WILLARD, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill amendatory of the law pensioning soldiers and widows of the war of 1812, and moved that it be printed and recommitted. He explained that it struck out limitations as to length of service, and as to participation in the rebellion. The removal of these limitations, it was estimated, would admit 10,000 persons additional to the benefits of the bill. It also extended the benefits of the law to all widows of soldiers of 1812 who were married prior to Jan. 1, 1855. This extension would apply to several thousand persons.

Mr. HOLMAN remarked that the bill was manifestly just, and he hoped it would not be recommitted, but would be voted on now.

There being no objection, the bill was passed. Adjourned.

OHIO.

Fires at Akron and Steubenville—Safe Robbery.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STEUBENVILLE, O., April 27.—This morning, about 2 o'clock, an unfinished dwelling house on North Fourth street, owned by William Owser, was entirely destroyed by fire; supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss, about $1,200.

CLEVELAND, April 27.—A fire at Akron, Ohio, this morning, entirely destroyed the office of the Akron *Beacon*, together with 3 jewelry stores of O. H. Remington, J. B. Storer & Co., and H. S. Abbey. Loss about $30,000, partly insured.

The safe in the store of Davis & Bro., Findley, O., was robbed this afternoon, of $1,500 in greenbacks, the property of J. S. Rothchild, U. S. Revenue Collector.

TOLEDO, April 27.—M. M. Greene, Vice President of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, has been in this city for a couple of days conferring with our citizens with reference to the construction of a road from Columbus to Toledo, in connection with that road, and this afternoon addressed a public meeting on the subject at the Board of Trade. He had just passed by private conveyance over the entire route, and found all the people alive to the enterprise, and regarded the success of the movement as highly probable. He says the proposed road would open to Toledo forty miles of railway through solid coal. A resolution was adopted approving the enterprise and providing for a committee to co-operate therewith.

The President and Directors of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Railway were in this city, to-day, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for depot accommodations for that road, now under construction.

DES MOINES.

A Railroad in Bankruptcy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., April 27.—A bill in equity has been filed in the United States Circuit Court, in this city, for the foreclosure of a deed of trust on the DesMoines Valley Railway. The indebtedness of the road is about $4,000,000. The plaintiffs in the suit are Messrs Cowkrey, President of the DesMoines Valley Road, and Gillman the banker, of New York City. The matter will probably be contested, but if not a decree of foreclosure can be procured at the time of the United States Circuit Court next month.

JACKSONVILLE.

An Alleged Murderess Acquitted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 27.—The trial of Mrs. Mary A. Huffaker, of Virginia, Cass County, Ill., for the alleged murder of her husband, Alexander Huffaker, by poisoning, which had been in progress for several days in the Circuit Court at Beardstown, was brought to a close Thursday evening, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The case created intense excitement, and public opinion is much divided as to the justness of the verdict.

MADISON.

Concert by Ole Bull—The Capitol Park Improvement.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 27.—By invitation of the Faculty of the University, State officers, and many prominent citizens, Ole Bull has consented to give a concert at his home here, on the 17th of May, for the purpose of establishing a Norwegian library in the State University.

Sam Crocker having declined as one of the Capitol Park Commissioners, the Governor has appointed J. D. Gurnee. Some consultation has been had as to plan and location of the new iron fence, but no decision reached.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The game of base ball to-day, between Eckford professionals and a picked nine, resulted in the defeat of the former, 16 to 14.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—The return game of base ball between the Nationals of Washington, and the Baltimore Club this afternoon, was won by the latter. Score, 21 to 6.

NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire—Loss Half a Million Dollars.

The Methodist Book Committee Unable to Agree.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A BREAK-UP IN CONFUSION.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Methodist Zion African Conference dissolved finally, to-day, in great confusion, going to pieces over a proposition to tax each member one dollar to support the Church. When Mr. Leonard introduced this measure, several members cried "nonsense." Bishop Clinton: "Unless order is preserved, I will close this whole thing out." Brother James: "I must be heard." Brother Jones: "Sit down." Brother James: "You are one of the defaulting and delinquent agents of the last tax." Brother James and a deacon and others were on their feet in a moment, and a torrent of words flowed. Brother James tired other brethren out, and commenced an attack on every one present with vile language. Others attempted to obtain the floor. Bishop Clinton: "Don't fluster Brother James, brethren; give him time; let him pour out his whole soul." Brother James: "I don't want to pour out my whole soul. My soul is my own, and I shan't pour it out. I shall leave this Conference at once." Several voices: "Let him go; no one will be sorry." Bishop Clinton: "Oh! let Brother James proceed." Brother James: "I won't tire myself out, sir." Several members: "Oh, sit down. Bag your head." Amid this disorder, the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

seems to have benefited by the belligerent and ... of Colonel Hawkins, and will proceed next week to take up the cases of alleged corrupt Judges in this city. During the past week the Beach Pneumatic Railroad for Broadway has been authorized by a large vote in both Houses, and it is said, in the event of failure, that Vanderbilt's scheme for rapid transit will adopt and purchase this franchise. The Gilbert Elevated Railway bill, passed by the Assembly, has been favorably reported in the Senate. This proposes to run cars by air pressure through elevated tubes, upon routes to be established by Commissioners.

THE WORLD'S CHOICE.

The *World* continues to press the claims of Charles Francis Adams with great earnestness, saying he is almost the only Republican whose nomination at Cincinnati would not put the Democratic party on the defensive and require apologies for supporting him. He has never uttered invectives against the Democratic party which could be perpetually quoted and flung into our face. He left the country eleven years ago, before the outbreak of the war, and since his return he has taken no part in politics. We have never assaulted him. He has never maligned or vituperated us. Above all other eminent statesmen he occupies middle ground which would permit all honest Democrats and all honest Republicans to support him.

ANOTHER INDORSEMENT.

That staid Democratic sheet, the *Journal of Commerce*, says of the Cincinnati Convention: It is possible the whole movement will break down through personal and sectional jealousies, but at present writing no one can deny that the Reform Republicans are an immense army, to whose banners thousands of men are daily flocking, and that the welfare of the Republic, for the next Presidential term, largely rests in their hands.

INCREASED MORTALITY.

The attention of the authorities is universally called to the general bad sanitary condition of this city, and especially streets, heaped up with the winter's accumulation of filth. The *Bulletin* says the unpleasant fact is apparent that the death-rate here is altogether out of proportion to that of leading European cities. During the week ending April 6, deaths in London were 1,559, in a population approaching 4,000,000; and in New York, 705, in a population scarcely 1,000,000. The annual death-rate in London last year, was 23 per 1,000; in New York, 33 per 1,000. We are but little better than on a par with the proverbially unhealthy cities of East India, Madras for instance, where deaths for the week ending March 9 were 33 per 1,000 population. Paris, Brussels, and all great Continental cities are ahead of us, Rome only excepted.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

The London *Standard*, received by to-day's foreign mail, remarks: We must presume Prince Bismarck intended to make a durable peace, but it is quite clear he has imposed upon France a peace which it is practically impossible she should keep. The sacrifices exacted from her are too great. They are so "inconceivable" ... as to make submission to the new settlement almost ... There is not only this question of the indemnity which remains to provoke irritation and to challenge conflict, but there is that large annexation of thoroughly French provinces. The lasting peace which was promised remains as far off as ever. No one believes in peace, and the fear of another war weighs like an incubus upon the industry and commerce of Europe.

The movement for an advance of agricultural wages, says the London *Times*, appears to be spreading into districts very far from Warwickshire, and very unlike it. There is agitation, thus far of a temperate character, in the purely agricultural county, Worcester. The farmers of Cambridgeshire have met in anticipation of danger. The laborers of East Dorset have demanded better wages, with a threat of a strike. Laborers between Norwich and Great Yarmouth are on the move, and there is a "lookout" for shorter hours, as well as better wages in Lincolnshire.

A letter from Vienna, dated April 10, says the World's Exposition, to be held there in 1873, begins already to occupy the minds of people there. Two thousand men are employed on the building, which is to consist of one long gallery, twenty-five metres in width, by about 900 in length, with twenty cross-galleries, each sixteen metres wide, and 200 long. The space between the cross galleries can also be used, and there are to be several supplementary buildings for works of art, machinery, etc., but the main feature is a rotunda. This dome is to have a span of 102 metres, double that of St. Peter's at Rome, and to weigh about 2,000 tons, the material being iron. Scott Russell has the architecture in charge. There is plenty of room, more than five times as much space being available as in the building at Paris.

THE COMING COMET.

The rumor that a comet will strike the earth, next August, has produced an important article at Florence, from the celebrated astronomer, Prof. G. B. Donati, regarding the probabilities of any such event. Donati says the small comet of Biela has often crossed the earth's orbit, at intervals of between six and seven years, and, if still existing, should cross the orbit about this year on the 26th of August, but distant from the earth one-hundred and ten million miles. The fact is, however, that the comet Biela was not seen when due in 1866 and 1858, and when last seen, had separated into two masses as if becoming dissipated in space. Donati thinks it probable this comet has broken up, and much of it may have already fallen on the earth in small fragments. If it should approach very near the earth in one mass, he says it would take a position like the moon, and be a satellite of the earth. No comets, either large or small, are observable at present. Other comets have disappeared after periodical visits for ages, and Donati considers it likely the comet of Biela has been scattered into meteors and will be seen no more. In any case he thinks all comets too small to come into any alarming collision with the earth.

THE MONETARY SITUATION.

Events the past week in financial circles were more important than for some weeks. The monetary situation has been characterized by increased ease, and call loans have been done chiefly at 6 to 7 per cent, although there have been exceptions at 4@5c, and 1-32 to 1-16. There has been a moderate influx of currency during the week, chiefly in National Bank notes. The large gain in legal tenders was due chiefly to a return of $4,000,000 of currency from "lock up." The exports of specie for the week were $1,715,619, the bulk of which was taken out yesterday. Foreign exchanges have advanced to specie-shipping point, owing to small exports of cotton and other products, and the fact that Europe, for the moment, has ceased to take American securities. The price of gold has advanced from 111⅛ to 113⅜ at the close. Some parties who bought gold on speculation realized on the same, and there was a reaction from the highest point. The Government bond market advanced sharply, owing to the small supply and advance in gold.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

railway and miscellaneous speculation has been eccentric in the extreme. In a few stocks there has been marked advance and great activity, but in the bulk of the list the rise has been small. Panama advanced from 98½ to 112½; Pacific Mail from 67⅞ to 74⅜; Erie from 59⅜ to 71; Harlem from 124 to 130; and C., C. & I. C. from 33½ to 39½. At the close the above shares showed a general reaction from the highest point of the week. The advance in the balance of the list ranged from half to one per cent. To-day the Stock Market, at the close, suddenly became firm, and prices advanced slightly. The leading features were Rock Island, Union Pacific, and Ohios. There was very little activity in the balance of the list, and the market was generally quiet. The chief feature to-day was Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, the opening price of which was 37, after which there was a decline to 36½, and it then advanced to 39⅛, and closed at 38⅞.

MONEY

was easy throughout the day, at 6@7 per cent on call, with exceptional loans at the close at 4@5.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

closed up quiet and firm at 109¼ to 109⅞ for 60 days sterling.

GOLD.

The market for gold was lower to-day, and gold declined from 113 to 113⅛, closing at 113⅛ to 113¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed quiet, with general reaction in prices from the highest point. Central Pacific bonds closed at 109@103½; Union Pacific, first, 92⅝@92¾; land grants, 81½@82; incomes, 86⅝@86¾.

BREADSTUFFS.

The demand for flour was only limited, but with light arrivals and low grades, these are better; most other grades firm but quiet. At the close the market was strong at an advance, but very quiet for low grades and steady for high grades. Holders of wheat are firmer; the demand is limited; the offerings are fair, and high prices are asked for spring to check the export inquiry. At close it was dull but firm, the demand being chiefly for export. Winter was quiet.

PORK

was very firm, and in good demand; not much stock available.

[To the Associated Press.]

SAILED FOR BREMEN.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Baron von Lederer, Austrian Minister to Washington, sailed in the steamer Hermania, to-day, for Bremen.

EXCURSION RATES.

The Erie Railway will sell excursion tickets to those desiring to attend the Soldiers' Reunion at Cleveland, May 7, 8, and 9, as follows: From New York, $15; Philadelphia, $15; Elmira, $15; Boston, $20; Owego, $12.75; Binghamton, $13.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The buildings Nos. 327 and 333 Broadway were discovered to be on fire early this morning. The flames were quickly subdued, but the stocks were largely damaged by fire and water. The building was damaged to the amount of $15,000. The first floor was occupied by Oberhalzer, Killer & Co., dry goods and silks. The stock is damaged about $300,000, but fully insured. The second floor was occupied by William Skinner, silk goods; damages unknown. The upper portion was occupied by ... Stich & Co. ...

Oberhalzer & Co. estimate their loss by fire this morning at half a million or more. The stock of Goddard Bros. was damaged to the extent of $50,000; insured. The origin of the fire remains a mystery.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Methodist Book Committee spent the day in an attempt to harmonize the majority and minority reports. The former finds the charges of fraud not sustained, and the latter asserts that the gravest allegations are sustained, and states that the course of Dr. Lanahan is eminently consistent with the best interests of the Book Concern. It is not probable the Committee will agree on a report to present to the General Conference next week.

THE COLORED METHODISTS.

The African Methodist Conference finally adjourned to-day, after a session of great confusion. Several members got greatly excited, and refused to heed the Bishop's repeated calls of order. The cause of the excitement was a proposal to tax each member $1. One James attempted to speak, when Brother Jones told him to sit down, and accused him of being one of the defaulting agents of the last tax. Great uproar ensued, and the Bishop threatened to close the proceedings unless order was restored.

YOUTHFUL HOMICIDE.

Joseph Tillison, aged 12, while playing with a revolver, accidently discharged it, fatally wounding his brother, aged 2 years.

ARREST OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

Lieutenant Eugene B. Thomas, of the United States receiving-ship Vermont; has been arrested and brought before the Civil Courts, at the suit of James B. Kane, Chaplain of the vessel, for defamation of character.

HELMBOLD.

Only $15,000 was realized from the sale of Helmbold's store yesterday. His debts to newspapers for advertising amount to $800,000.

A PRIZE-FIGHT.

The long-talked-of fight between James Mace and Ned O'Baldwin has at length been definitely settled. A gentleman, well-known in sporting circles, who desires that his name may be withheld for the present, has consented to act as stakeholder, and has been accepted by both sides. The fight will positively take place in Virginia within sixty days. The parties will sign articles, which are to be drawn up to-day and submitted to the inspection of the backers.

FOREIGN.

ITALY.

ROME, April 27.—At the session of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Signor Sella, Minister of Finance, read a despatch from Prime Minister Lanza, who proceeded to Naples, last night, rectifying estimates of killed given in the despatch read yesterday. The telegram from Minister Lanza stated only twelve persons thus far killed and twenty injured by running lava. The villages of San Sebastian and Massadisomma had been almost entirely destroyed, but the inhabitants succeeded in getting away safely. The lava is now advancing toward the villages of Ponticelli, Cercola, Saint George, and Portici, which have been abandoned by their inhabitants. People living in the towns of Torre del Greco, Resino, and Boscotrecaso also fled from their homes, as those places were threatened with destruction. These homeless persons have been provided with temporary shelter. Yesterday the lava advanced at the rate of one kilometre an hour, but to-day its pace has slackened, while there have been a number of heavy explosions in the interior of the volcano. To-day there has been no trembling of the earth.

The Chamber of Deputies authorized the Government to take the necessary measures to provide for the comfort of the people who have been so suddenly deprived of their homes.

NAPLES, April 27.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues with dreadful violence. The lava has already reached Sebastiano, and threatens other towns. The explosions in the volcano are constantly heard in this city. The consternation among the inhabitants of the villages and towns increases. It is reasserted that many tourists, who were surrounded by the lava, have perished. King Victor Emanuel has sent aid to persons who have been compelled to flee from their homes and encamp in the fields.

LATER.—There is no abatement of the force of the eruption. The lava continues to flow, destroying everything in its path. Explosions are distinctly heard in this city. A great panic prevails among the inhabitants of the country around the mountain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 27.—A meeting was held in this city, to-day, for the purpose of giving consideration to the subject of the erection of a memorial statue of the lamented Governor General of India, Earl Mayo. The attendance was immense, and included many of the most eminent men of the Kingdom. The Duke of Edinburg presided. The speeches were made by Right Hon. Benj. Disraeli, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Richmond, Earl Derby, and Earl Shaftesbury, in favor of the project, and in eulogy of the distinguished dead. A committee was appointed to receive subscriptions in aid of the memorial.

LONDON, April 27.—A telegram from Calcutta announces the arrival of Lord Northbrook, successor to the Earl of Mayo, in the Viceroyship of India.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, April 27.—One of the most important bills of the session was introduced in the House of Commons, last night, by Sir George Cartier. It provides for the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway. According to the terms by which British Columbia came into the union the road is to be commenced not later than July, 1873, and completed within ten years.

Correspondence between the Dominion and Imperial Governments, relative to Fenian claims, was laid on the table. The order of the council is a general history of Fenian invasions from 1866, and points out in what respects the United States have failed in their duty as a friendly power. The Committee further urge that communication should be had with the United States Government representing the crimes of O'Neil and other persons connected with him as would insure their being prosecuted to conviction, and the infliction of punishment commensurate with their repeated offences.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 27.—A large number of members of the International Society have been arrested at Lyons.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Cherokee Tragedy—Arrival of Troops—A Rebutting Statement.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—A gentleman just from the terminus of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, in the Indian Territory, says the railroad company moved their terminus from Muskogee to Atakehotsko last Monday, and found the place in possession of white desperadoes under the leadership of a man called Tiger Bill, who refused to leave. General Pope was telegraphed for assistance, and Lieutenant Quimby with a detachment of fifteen men ordered down from Fort Riley, Kansas. When this informant left, Lieutenant Quimby had arrived, and notified the outlaws to leave the Territory or suffer the consequences, but they still refused, and a collision between them and the military was imminent.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The *Cherokee Advocate*, the official organ of the Cherokee Nation, states that the attacking party in the bloody affair at Going Snake Court House, some days ago, was the Marshal's *posse*, and that the Sheriff's guard did not fire until Proctor, the prisoner on trial, had been wounded. The assault was made by Sat. Beck, a Cherokee, interested in the prosecution of the prisoner. The Sheriff of the Going Snake District has made a lengthy and circumstantial report of the affair, and attaches the entire blame of the massacre to the United States Marshal's party.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 27—7 p. m.—The barometer will continue rising over New England and Middle States. Partially cloudy but pleasant weather will prevail over the Western States very generally on Sunday. The area of cloudy and threatening weather and rain north of Ohio Valley will probably extend eastward over the Middle States during to-night with easterly winds, and, possibly, over New England States Sunday. Falling of the barometer is probable for the Northwest, with easterly to southern winds. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

A Snob

once remarked that "none but the wealthy can enjoy life." His theory has been refuted by Scott the hatter, whose stylish "tiles" and "nobby" business hats are within the reach of the most impecunious, as thousands can testify who call to be convinced at No. 21 Madison street, between the Sherman and Briggs houses.

Reliable Advertising Agency.

With a kindly feeling for all, there are none whose success in business during those critical times we are better pleased to chronicle than that of the advertising firm of Louis Lloyd & Co. They, having, in common with so many others, suffered severe losses in the late great conflagration, have liquidated all their indebtedness dollar for dollar, and are now in every respect, in even more prosperous circumstances than before the fire. With facilities second to no agency in the West, and with a long experience in the newspaper advertising business, advertisers will find it greatly to their advantage to call on them at their new location, No. 126 Fifth avenue, and consult their terms before contracting elsewhere for advertising in any of the papers, either city or country.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Come and Claim Them.

Superintendent Gibbs, of the Relief and Aid Society, furnishes the annexed list of private consignments in the warehouse of the Society: One case, from Newark, N. J., "care W. Whittey, to Mayor;" one case, from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., "A. S. A., care Wirt Dexter;" one case, "John A. B Campbell, for Miss Mary Walker;" one case "Theo. Friese;" one case, "Mrs. W. P. Speer;" one case, "Frank T. Smith, care H. B. Mason;" one barrel, "Chicago Sufferers, care Dr. A. E. Walker, No. 6 Sixteenth street;" one bundle, "Ludwig Marex, 418 Milwaukee avenue;" one barrel, "Mrs. W. B. Eagan, 263 West Van Buren street;" one case, Mrs. Angelina Ewalt, care of Mayor, from James Doranie, Clear Spring, Md.;" one case from London, C. W., "C. P. Smith, $10st;" Diamond L. S. & Co.; one case, "Mrs. J. Melill, No. 266 Washington street;" one case, "Care Coll. Port, N. Y., Diamond F. B., $2;" one case, "Pastor Erickson, Hemlandet, from Salem Lutheran Church;" two cases from London, "Geo. M. Pullman, No. 13 and No. 21;" one case "John S. Atkins, *Chronicle* office, 145 Madison street."

Chicago Theological Seminary.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary, held on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—E. W. Blatchford, Esq., Chicago.
Vice President—Rev. A. S. Kedzie, Dexter, Mich.
Secretary—Rev. G. S. F. Savage, D. D., Chicago.
To fill vacancies in the Board of Directors—Rev. E. M. Williams, Faribault, Minn.; Rev. A. F. Shirrill, Omaha; Hon. L. W. Ross, Council Bluffs.
Executive Committee—Rev. F. Bascomb, D. D., Hinsdale; Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D., Rev. G. S. F. Savage, D. D., Rev. J. E. Roy, D. D., E. W. Blatchford, Esq., and Hon. Chas. G. Hammond, all of Chicago, and Rev. A. L. Chapin, D. D., Beloit, Wis.
Auditing Committee—Lyman Board, J. L. Lee, and S. M. Moore, of Chicago.
Financial Secretary—Rev. G. F. S. Savage, D. D.
Treasurer—Rev. H. L. Hammond.
Librarian—Prof. S. C. Bartlett, D. D.

Tribute to a Deceased Telegrapher.

At a meeting of the telegraphers of Chicago, held at the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company on Saturday, the 27th inst., the following preamble and resolutions expressive of the feelings of the fraternity upon the recent decease of Mr. Oscar Jennings, Manager of the Racine, Wis., office, were unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to remove from us our friend and colaborer, Oscar Jennings; and,

WHEREAS, During his long association with us, we have learned to esteem him for the many kindly qualities of his head and heart.

Resolved, That we suffer in his death, the loss of a kind, unselfish friend, and a genial warm-hearted companion.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of affliction.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded, for publication, to the *Journal of the Telegraph*, the *Telegrapher*, and daily papers of Chicago.

The Bigelow Block.

The Board of Commissioners for the condemnation of the Bigelow Block reassembled this morning.

W. K. Nixon was examined as to the value of leasehold estate in the lot at the corner of Adams and Clark streets, and the two adjoining lots on Clark street from the present time to February, 1888. Mr. Thompson presented some additional evidence in a claim for $3,000 secured by a mortgage, and made a detailed explanation of his case, after which the Board adjourned till Thursday.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 134 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, April 27.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	42 ° F			To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	45	29.42	N. E. h.	.10
2:00 p. m.	44	29.44	N. E. h. r.	
7:00 p. m.	40	29.41	N. E. h.	Inches.

Everything.

A new German comic illustrated paper, called the *Eulenspiegel*, is shortly to be published in Chicago.

—There was an incipient fire, caused by a defective chimney, at No. 365 State street yesterday afternoon. No material damage resulted.

—Four lads were arrested at Austin yesterday for stealing a horse and buggy. They were sent to jail by a Justice of the Peace. The turnout is at Austin awaiting an owner.

—Last evening Mr. Charles Hoffman and his wife, of No. 264 Milwaukee avenue, were thrown out of a buggy in the Washington street tunnel and slightly injured. The horse ran away, but was stopped near the corner of Clinton-st.

—At the meeting of the Typographical Union last evening M. H. Madden was elected delegate to the National Typographical Union at Richmond in June. The vote stood: M. H. Madden, 184; David T. Brock, 124.

—Mayor Medill yesterday received a bank draft of the value of £101 17s 6d being the amount of contributions from the inhabitants of Sunderland, England, in aid of sufferers by the Chicago fire.

—Paul Gunnishick would now be a foot better off but for an injudicious jump yesterday morning from a freight train on the Northwestern railroad. He ought to have known that he couldn't stop the cars by putting his toes in front of a wheel.

—A gang of youthful thieves, the eldest about 15 years of age, was broken up by the Twenty-second Precinct police, yesterday. About $500 worth of property, consisting of jewelry, cutlery, and revenue stamps, was found in their possession.

—There will be a meeting of physicians at No. 125 Twenty second street, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed to draft a constitution and by laws for a new Medical Society. Regular physicians of the city are invited to attend.

—Rev. John McMullin, D. D., will deliver a lecture, this evening, in St. Patrick's Church, under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Subject: "The Present Condition of the Roman See."

—The body of an infant was found under the sidewalk at the corner of Laflin and Jackson streets yesterday morning. Policeman Barber took it to the Madison Street Station, where an inquest was held. The little one was dead when born.

—Inquests were held yesterday on the bodies of Michael Trainor and James Carney. The former was crushed to death in the Northwestern Railroad Company's yard by a car, and the latter died half an hour after a large stone fell on his hip. Both the accidents were mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

—Policeman Barry reported yesterday that he had "poisoned five dogs, but none of them eat the meat." One of the animals "chawed" a piece of the bait, and then "spit it out." Barry thinks the dogs are aware of the fact that there are two grains of arsenic in a "policeman's lunch."

—Patrolman Patrick Phillips, one of the oldest and most esteemed members of the Police Department of this city, died, yesterday morning, of inflammation of the bowels, at his residence near the corner of Green and Fulton streets. He had been connected with the force for about fifteen years, having served for the last few years on the Lake street squad, and was always accounted an honest, energetic, and capable officer. He leaves a wife and several children.

—The Chicago Union Reform Club, organized last week, met last evening at Dietzsch's, and thus perfected its list of delegates to the Reform Convention at Cincinnati, who will leave on Tuesday evening: Arno Voss, Emil Dietzsch, Otto Peltzer, Herman Lieb, Heinrich Binder, Major J. Z. Alstrup, Wm. Bellinghausen, Albert Michelson, F. A. Hoffmann, Jr., A. Chalser, Rudolph Rubbaum, and Louis Schwuchow.

—The body of the man found in Ogden slip, near the North Pier, last Tuesday, was identified, yesterday, as that of Paul Wainberg. He lived on the North Side, and had been missing six weeks. When he left his boarding house he said he was going to visit some friends on Cottage Grove avenue. There were no marks of violence on the corpse, and how he got into the slip is a mystery. The verdict of the jury was, "found drowned." Deceased was a Swede, aged 26 years, and unmarried.

—Two men, named Charles Tholp and Hugh Daley, had a fight at No. 116 West Randolph street, last evening, and Tholp vanquished Daley by striking him with a hatchet. The weapon came in contact with Daley's left hand, and nearly severed it. Tholp was arrested and locked up in the Madison Street Station. They had not been on good terms for some time, and what occurred several months ago was revived last night, and engendered the quarrel, which resulted as stated above.

—A party by the name of Dolan, who lives in Hicks' Building on Lake street, became intoxicated last evening, and his wife struck him with a water pitcher and drove him into the street. He made a complaint against her at the Madison Street Station, and requested that a policeman be sent home with him to protect him. His nose was covered with blood, and he asserted that his life was in danger. He was induced to go home unaccompanied, and it is believed his wife took him in and poured water on his head to sober him. If she did not, she should have done so.

—About half past 8 o'clock last evening, Michael Keller, a switchman in the employ of the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railway, found the body of a man lying on the track, near the Bunker street crossing. The head was severed from the trunk, which was cut and crushed by car wheels. The corpse was taken to the Twelfth Street Police Station, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest. A memorandum-book was found on the deceased, in which was the name of Eugene S. Van Zant. He was about 25 years of age, and was dressed in dark clothes. One of his legs is shorter than the other; a thick sole and heel on one boot enabled him to walk with facility.

—Abbie Sage Richardson has been asked to take the position of Lecturer in Elocution at the Cook County Normal School, and will probably accept the offer. She is now delivering semi-weekly lectures before the graduating class of that institution. Owing to her numerous engagements her expected appearance in Chicago is very doubtful, although she has been announced to give an evening's reading. Her numerous friends are endeavoring to gain her consent, but the announcement that arrangements had been made for her to appear was premature. It will be a disappointment to many who have hoped to compare her powers with Cushman, if her consent is not finally secured.

—On Friday afternoon, near the breakwater, two youths named James Roscoe and Wm. Fletcher, while rowing a small boat, were challenged to a race by another couple of boys. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the waves both boats struck boldly out for the light-house. When some distance from shore they were struck by a gale, and all rode for shore, Roscoe and Fletcher reaching the breakwater in safety, although their boat carried seven inches of water, and the other party landing near the elevator, being lifted from their boat almost helpless. The strife was a foolhardy one, and excited grave apprehensions among the spectators along the shore.

—A lady and gentleman who walked across Indiana street bridge about half-past 9 o'clock last evening informed Policeman Flynn, whom they met on West Indiana street, that they heard some one, who was in the water, cry out for help. Flynn had also heard the voice, and was hastening towards the bridge to render assistance when he met his informants. He procured a lantern, and, with the watchman at the ... western Elevator, searched for the supposed drowning man. The shouting ceased before they reached the river bank, and the man must have gone down. No traces of him—not even a hat—were visible, and the officers desisted, feeling confident that some one had found a watery grave.

—A young man, boarding on the North Side, having frequently missed money from his pockets, finally began to suspect that his room-mate was sharing his cash as well as his bed, and determined to lay a snare for him. Waking up earlier than usual, a morning or two ago, he lay as if asleep, and awaited developments. He was rewarded by seeing his chum go through his vest and pantaloons, extracting therefrom a small amount of currency. When the proper moment arrived he sprang from the bed, fastened his angry grip upon the pilfering rascal, and never let go until he had thrashed him soundly. There was one boarder less in the house, and that was the end of it.

Sportsmen

will learn with interest that Fred J. Abbey & Co., successors to J. H. Foster & Co., late No. 161 Lake street, have now in store at their new building No. 51 West Washington street, a superior quality and every description of breech and muzzle-loading guns, rifles and pistols, gold-mounted, worth from $150 to $450, of their own manufacture. A complete supply of fishing tackle, ammunition and everything pertaining to the trade can be found at this establishment.

Nottingham Lace Curtains at Auction.

The attention of the trade is called to the announcement made in our advertising columns by the enterprising firm of Horace Reed & Co., at No. 44 State street, of a sale at auction of fine Nottingham curtains and curtain nets. This lot of goods is worthy the attention of our regular dealers. Sale to be Wednesday, May 1.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The Empress of Brazil, while in Paris, adopted a girl 10 years of age, named Desiree, from a foundling hospital.

—Amadeus needs to be commiserated. In addition to his troubles as a King, he has the misfortune, it is said, of being a henpecked husband.

—Alexis' only sister is not yet 18. She has a lovely figure and face, a large estate, a well cultivated mind, $30,000 a year, golden hair falling far below her waist, and exquisite diamonds.

—The Emperor of Brazil has returned home. The clergy of Rio are furious in their attack upon him, in consequence of his Majesty's presence at the opening of the Italian Parliament by Victor Emmanuel, in Rome, as well as the Emperor's subsequent efforts to effect a reconciliation between the Pope and the King of Italy.

—French physicians have patriotically resolved not to prescribe German mineral waters to any more of their patients. The mere titles Carlsbad, Marienbad, etc., are thought likely to have a "bad" effect on the French system.

—The ex-Queen of Spain, Donna Isabella, has been defeated on two French Courts in a suit brought by some Paris jewellers to recover 161,000 francs for trinkets she had bought and refused to pay for.

—Report says that there are but four strictly temperate men among the crowned heads of Europe. The Czar is said to be the best single-handed absorber of Vodki punches in all the Russias.

—The Marquis of Graham, eldest son of the Duke of Montrose, died in London on the 3d inst., after a short illness, from fever. He was only in his 25th year, and, as he died unmarried, his next brother, Lord Douglas Ronald, becomes Marquis of Graham and heir to the Ducal title and estates of Montrose.

—Some months ago the Princess Henrietta of Augustenburg, born in 1833, and youngest sister of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, the husband of Princess Helena of England, married M. Esmarch, Professor of Medicine at the University of Kiel, and son of another professor, who has played in his time a prominent part in the insurrection against the King of Denmark. The newly-married couple are said to have bought one of the most beautiful manors in the island of Alsen, which belonged formerly to the bride's father, the Duke of Augustenburg, who died in exile in 1869.

—This is the notice Mr. Ruskin gives about letters addressed to him: They must "be very short and very plainly written, or they will not be read; and they need never ask me for anything, because I won't do it."

—The London feminine *ton* should be happy. The Princess Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte advertises that she will furnish the latest styles of millinery to the nobility and gentry of London. Who can know so well as a Princess what a Princess should wear. Her Highness is described as being possessed of womanly graces and virtues, and is also a "self-sacrificing mother and devoted wife."

—A grand, fancy-dress ball was given by "the Speaker" and the "Government" of Fiji on the 3d of January, at Levuka. About seventy gentlemen were present, and thirty ladies, only a very few of whom were able to appear in fancy costume. With the gentlemen, however, the case was different, and consequently there was a good variety of costume, from the gentleman of the period in "Fijian evening dress," whatever that may be, to odds or all kinds. The Speaker, after sustaining his part in the opening presentation, boldly took off his coat, and went in for dancing with vigor in his shirt sleeves.

—Our Western Indians were long supposed to be the greatest experts at torture, but the Chinese, it seems, are more advanced in this fiendish capacity. A Court at Hong Kong lately condemned a criminal to be killed by wakefulness. The culprit, a strong and healthy man, was kept awake constantly for fifteen days, his sufferings for the last few hours being of the most excruciating character. At last he dropped down, and the heart ceased to beat. Roasting alive is a mercy compared with such torture.

—A remarkable case of the intellectual aberration, or oddity, so common among Englishmen, is mentioned in the English newspapers. A gentleman residing at Newton-Stewart had a choice collection of birds, some of them of rare breeds. He was so exceedingly fond of his pets, and talked of them in such an enthusiastic way that he was reproached for worshipping birds, and told that it was sinful to place such a high estimate upon any earthly treasure. This remark had so great an effect upon the bird-fancier's mind that he lured a man to dump the whole collection in the river. The birds were all drowned; and the neighbors thought that it would have been no great loss to the community if their owner had shared their fate.

THE YEAR'S TWELVE CHILDREN.

January, worn and gray,
Like an old pilgrim by the way,
Watches the snow, and shivering sighs
As the wild curlew round him flies;
Or, huddled underneath a thorn,
Sits praying for the lingering morn.

February, bluff and cold,
O'er furrows striding scorns the cold,
And with his horses two abreast,
Makes the keen plow do his best.

Rough March comes blustering down the road,
In his wrathy hand the oxen goad;
Or, with a rough and angry haste,
Scatters the seeds o'er the dark waste.

April, a child, half tears, half smiles,
Trips full of little playful wiles;
And laughing, 'neath her rainbow hood,
Seeks the wild violets in the wood.

May, the bright maiden, singing goes,
To where the snowy hawthorn blows,
Watching the lambs leap in the dells,
Listening the simple village bells.

June, with the mower's scarlet face,
Moves o'er the clover field apace,
And fast his crescent scythe sweeps on
O'er spots from whence the lark has flown.

July, the farmer, happy fellow,
Laughs to see the corn grow yellow;
The heavy grain he tosses up
From his right hand as from a cup.

August, the reaper, cleaves his way,
Through golden waves at break of day;
Or on his wagon, piled with corn,
At sunset home is proudly borne.

September, with his braying hound,
Leaps fence and pale at every bound,
And casts into the wind in scorn
All cares and dangers from his horn.

October comes, a woodman old,
Fenced with tough leather from the cold;
Round swings his sturdy ax, and lo!
A fir branch falls at every blow.

November cowers before the flame,
Blear crone, forgetting her own name!
Watches the blue smoke curling rise,
And broods upon old memories.

December, fat and rosy, strides,
His old heart warm, well clothed his sides,
With kindly word for young and old,
The cheerier for the bracing cold,
Laughing a welcome, open flings
His doors, and as he goes he sings.

—*Chamber's Journal.*

Henry Winter Davis' Oratory.

Correspondence of the Boston Globe.

It will be remembered that a Maryland Representative, Harris, uttered words in eulogy of Jeff. Davis and the Confederacy, which showed a condition of mental treason at least. A motion of expulsion was offered, wild excitement followed. Mr. Colfax left the chair in order to sustain it, and did so in a speech of marked and impetuous power. By the way, Mr. Colfax is known to reportorial memories as the most rapid speaker of his time. Beck, of Kentucky, is their present *bete noire* in this respect. The motion to expel failed to obtain, by a few, the necessary two-thirds vote. Then came one to censure. On this, debate proceeded for nearly a week. The whole subject of free speech, and whether it had or not any limitations, passed under review. With the progress of the debate men's minds became confused. At last one day, just as the morning hour expired, Henry Winter Davis came in. Taking his seat, in a few moments, his clear, firm "Mr. Speaker" thrilled through the House, and at once hushed all the turbulent hum. As described to me by a master of the picturesque who both heard and participated, the scene that followed must have been a striking one. A few swift sentences stated the various positions assumed by preceding speakers. In a clear and striking manner he arraigned and summed them up, and then proceeded to analyze the offence of which Mr. Harris had been guilty, showing how freedom and license diverged, and that disloyal utterances like his were as treasonable in their degree as the act of war, the raising of rebellion, and the marshalling of armies. As the orator proceeded the House gathered about, in front and all around him. The Senate Chamber was emptied; the galleries above were dark with the throngs that leaned down with breathless attention. There was no sound heard but the music of the speaker's voice, for the hushed breath of the great audience seemed silence before those tones. His colleague, the one whose offence was under consideration, a Southerner even to Quixoticism stood close to the orator, nay, almost in front of him, leaning on some friendly shoulder, while his face became a wrapt study, showing evident unconsciousness of how much he had to do with the occasion, in the intellectual delight the display gave him.

At the most caustic part of Davis' argument, when everybody was listening with an intenseness almost painful, Harris was heard by the orator and those about him to say in excited tones, almost audible to the galleries, "By G—! old Maryland is ahead yet!" Could State pride go further? There is no one now in the House able to so electrify a friend, let alone an antagonist.

BALZAC.

How He Prepared Manuscript.

His House and Furniture—His Relations with George Sand.

* * * His manner of proceeding was this: when he had for a long time carried in his mind and time carried in his mind and lived a subject, with a rapid, rough, blotted, almost hieroglyphic caligraphy, he traced a kind of sketch in a few pages, which he sent to the printing-house, whence it returned in the form of placards—that is, of columns of letterpress printed in the middle of large leaves of paper. Balzac read carefully these placards, which gave already to his embryo work the impersonal character which is not possessed by manuscript, and then applied to this rough draught the high critical faculty which he possessed, as if the question had been of the work of some one else. He operated on something; with approval, or disapproval, he retained or corrected, but above all, he made additions. Lines starting from the beginning, the middle, or the end of phrases, led towards the margins, on the right, on the left, above, below, conducting to developments, intercalations, epithets, adverbs. At the end of some hours of work, one would have called it a spray of fireworks, as drawn by a child. From the primitive text started rockets of style, which burst forth on all sides. Then there were crosses simple; crosses re-crossed, like those in heraldry; stars; suns; Arabian or Roman figures; Greek or French characters; all imaginable signs of reference came into one grand entanglement. Strips of paper, fastened with wafers, attached by pins, were added to the insufficient margins; stripes of lines in fine characters to help to the place, and full themselves of erasures, for a correction scarcely made was already itself corrected. The printed sheet almost disappeared in the midst of this scrawl of cabalistic appearance, which the compositors passed from hand to hand, stipulating that they were not to do more than an hour each of Balzac.

The following day they would bring him back the sheets with the corrections made, that already increased them by one half. Balzac set to work again, amplifying always, adding a trait, a detail, a painting, an observation of manners, a characteristic word, an effective phrase, making the idea grasped more closely by the form, bringing himself always nearer to his interior impression, choosing like a painter among several contours the definitive line. Often, after having completed the terrible toil with that intensity of application of which he alone was capable, he perceived that the thought had become warped in the execution, that an episode predominated, that a figure which he had wished to be secondary for general effect projected beyond his plans; and with a stroke of the pen he erased courageously the result of four or five nights of labor. He was heroic in these casualties. Six, seven, and often ten, proofs went back to the printer erased, done over again, without satisfying the desire of the author for perfection. The great novelist kept changing his colors just like a painter does when he cannot get the effect he wishes. His powerful will seems to have acted in the place of patience.

At this proud period of his life he met with George Sand, who was his junior in literature. She brings out, with a marvelous vividness, the salient points in a most incomprehensible character. This is her description of him: "Puerile and powerful, always envious of a bibelot, and never jealous of a glory; sincere to modesty, boasting to lies, confident in himself and in others, very expansive, very good, and very foolish, with an inward sanctuary of reason into which he retired that he might reign supreme in his work; cynical in chastity, drunk in drinking water, intemperate in work, and sober in all other passions, positive and romantic to equal excess, credulous and sceptical, full of contrast and of mysteries, such was Balzac." An anecdote which Madame Sand relates of him is also very characteristic of his capricious carelessness, and dreaminess: "One evening when, in a strange manner, we had dined with Balzac (I think that the dinner was composed of boiled beef, a melon, and champagne), he went to put on a fine new dressing-gown, on purpose to show it to us, with all the pride of a young girl; and thus arrayed, and with a candlestick in his hand, he insisted on accompanying us as far as the railing of the Luxembourg. It was late, the place was deserted, and I observed to him that he might be assassinated on his way home. 'Not at all,' said he, 'if I meet thieves they will take me for a madman, and they will be afraid of me; or for a Prince, and they will respect me.' It was a fine calm night. He accompanied us thus, carrying his wax candle alight in a pretty silver-gilt, chiselled candlestick, and talking of four Arab horses, which he had not then, which he never has had, and which for some time, he firmly believed he had. He would have reconducted us to the other end of Paris, had we allowed him to do so."

When Balzac had gained some income from his works he bought a little estate called "Les Jardies," on the road from Sevres to Ville d'Avray. Of course he immediately began a new series of his usual castles-in-the-air with regard to this property. He was going to plant vines of a peculiarly fine quality; he would grow pine-apples in enormous profusion, which he would sell in Paris at five francs each instead of the ordinary price of a louis. He calculated on the gain of one hundred thousand francs from this project. A shop was to have been rented in Paris for the exclusive sale of this remarkably grown fruit. The sign-board was to contain nothing but these words: "Pine-apples from the Jardies." Alas! Balzac's nostril had opened wide to an imaginary breath of tropical air which was to be the food for his pine-apples; and one day the snow fell silently on the beds where they were to have grown, taking away the dream of southern climes and of profit from the pine-apples at a blow.

On this piece of land he had a house built after his own designs. Its architecture, therefore partook more of the nature of that practised in dreamland than of the sober characteristics of earthly builders. When the house, consisting of large airy rooms, commanding a view of the surrounding country, was finished, one of the masons chanced to suggest to Balzac the question as to where the staircase was to be placed. Alas! a staircase had not entered into Balzac's dreams, and, consequently, there had come no part to the building prepared for its reception. But Balzac's mind rose to the emergency. "Since the staircase is inclined to master me in my own house," said he, "I will turn it out of doors." This he did, and it is, doubtless, to this house that Gautier makes allusion when he says that it offered an architectural disposition of an extremely singular kind, for one had to enter it a little after the fashion that wine enters bottles. The entrance door was at the top of the house, and it was necessary to descend three stages in order to arrive at the first floor. The furniture of the house, too, was as singular as the architecture. It was magnificent in a way. In one place were wainscotings of violet ebony, in another tapestries from the Gobelins, in another Venetian glass; here were adornments of Parian marble, there was a pedestal of cedar, above, a ceiling painted by Delacroix, below, a carpet of Aubusson; to one room of doors like those of Trianon, to another a mosaic floor inlaid with all the rarest woods of the Isles. But alas! all this was but ideal, and the places of these splendid articles of furniture were but indicated by their names being inscribed in charcoal upon the walls which were bare or covered with gray paper. M. Leon Gozlan, an intimate friend of Balzac's being his guest one day, took charcoal himself, and wrote upon the stucco in larger characters than marked the places of the other ornaments: "Here is a picture by Raphael, beyond all price, and such as the world has never yet seen." Balzac, in his garret years before, had been able as completely to invest even its scanty, squalid furniture with an ideal aspect proceeding from his own dreamland, that his chimeras were now too deeply rooted for his friend's pleasantry to excite in him anything else but laughter. Is then the world of imagination just as real as the world of fact? To natures so constituted as to be able to accept it as such, certainly it is; but here we are verging on Berkeleyism and must stop before we become too metaphysical.

Balzac's furniture was magnificent, though imaginary. The tea which he offered to his friends at his social board was equally recherche, and possessed, in addition, some foundation in fact. His tea and his coffee—not to name the onion puree, made after his receipt, and possessing virtues both hygienic and symbolic—were exquisitely fine and the admiration of his friends. This tea, we learn, fine as Latakieh snuff, yellow as Venetian gold, was never given to the profane. It was necessary to submit to a species of initiation before enjoying the right to taste it. It was kept in a precious box, like a relic, and enveloped in silken paper covered with hieroglyphics. Whilst unfolding the paper which contained it, Balzac would always begin to tell its history. The sun did not ripen it, except for the Emperor of China. First-class Mandarins were appointed, by a privilege of birth, to water it and to nurture it when growing. Young girls, virgins, gathered it before sunrise, and singing carried it the feet of the Emperor of China. This enchanted tea was only produced in one sacred province in China, and this sacred province only supplied a few pounds of it for the use of his Imperial Majesty and the eldest sons of his august house. By special grace, the Emperor of China, on his gift-days, sent some rare handfuls to the Emperor of Russia. From his Minister had Balzac obtained his precious store, and the last quantity Von Humboldt had supplied him with. Balzac's wines, too, had wonderful histories attached to them, each bottle possessing its own. This Bordeaux had been three times around the world; this rum came from a cask that had been tossed more than a century by the sea, and which had to be cut open with an axe, the madrepores and seaweeds had grown so thick about it. To sit at Balzac's table and listen to these stories, told with serious air and every appearance of reality, must have been a sore trial of the risible faculties. He believed in the personages who peopled his romances in just as absolute a manner. A friend of his addressed him one day on the subject of some individual then living. "Let us talk of realities, rather," said Balzac; "what do you think of Eugenie Grandet?" Eugenie Grandet was the heroine of one of his novels. This was by no means affectation on Balzac's part: the world he had peopled with his array of moving characters was the essentially real world to him. A person once imagined by him became no longer the creation of his own brain, but a living reality that he might speak well or ill of, just as freely as of any person who might be seen around him.—"London Society."

Baron Liebig on Lager Beer.

A correspondent has interviewed Baron Liebig, the celebrated German chemist, at his home in Munich, recently, and gleaned his views upon a good many matters. Among other things, questions of alimentation were raised, and this high authority gave opinions on the subject of the use of beer, tobacco, etc., which are not in accord with the views of total abstinence people and other reformers. On the much-mooted lager question, the amount of nourishment it yields and the kind of food necessary to be taken with it, the Baron said:

"Beer is better than brandy. Man must have a stimulant of some sort. Brandy is a great evil. We find that the consumption of beer is making headway even in the wine districts, for instance in Stuttgart. As a nourishment beer takes a very subordinate place, not higher, indeed, than potatoes; and we find that in no city is there such an amount of meat consumed as in Munich, where the greatest quantity of beer is also consumed. Beer must have meat, or albumen. Before every beer-cellar in Munich you will find a cheese stand. Why? Because in cheese you find that albumen which in beer is lacking. Therefore you see that beer and cheese go together like a law ... But as an article of nourishment beer is very subordinate. Schnapps is a great misfortune, and destroys working power. Through our late war we have won great respect for tobacco, tea, coffee, and extract of meat. A physician told me that when the wounded would take nothing else they have grasped at cigars; the eyes glistened—they felt a lifting up of the sinking nerves. Tobacco must have this effect. We could not, for our wounded, frequently, a greater service than by giving them cigars. And we came to the conclusion that tobacco was invaluable to us." These are Baron von Liebig's own words noted down as he spoke to me in German. Baron Liebig evidently looks to America for an improvement in beer and the perfection of beer-drinking. Said he: "It is a peculiarity of Americans that they make everything better than we do. I am convinced that American beer will, in time, be better than German. With us everything remains as it was. The worst beer-brewers are in Bavaria—the ... the best. And why? Look into our ... It was earlier. The brewers are only ignorant people, who brew good beer from routine alone. They are very system. helping themselves. But as soon as they are capable of adopt anything from us they improve upon it. Americans get it back again as an American discovery."

Japanese Manners and Customs.

The Japanese never smoke opium. They have small pipes that will hold three good whiffs, and of the mildest Turkish tobacco. They have a club house in Yokohama, of which the high Japanese official are members. They have none at Yeddo, the capital. That is where Iwakura lives; consequently he is not a member of any club. The Japanese have the games of chess, cards, and dominoes. Their cards are different from ours, but the essential principles of the game are the same. Latterly they have become large importers of billiard tables, and the game is fast assuming there high rank. They are great wrestlers, and every year the champion wrestler wins the embroidered apron, which he is allowed to wear one year. The Japanese are anxious to open their country to foreigners, but they are profound believers in civil and religious liberty. So far as their religion is concerned, they do not wish to be dictated to or bullied into doing right. They intend to do right, and in moral action are governed by conscience alone. They will not be forced to do right, but will do it because it is right. If they rise in the scale and importance of nations they desire to do so of their own accord. In all dealings they are governed by what conscience dictates to be right. No Japanese is allowed to cut down a tree unless he plants another. Under the law the mother is held responsible for the good conduct of her children. The Japanese women are held as equals, but are not as highly educated as the males. Adultery is a thing unknown among the Japanese. After a few years, in case a married woman is childless, the husband is allowed to take a handmaid. After a child is born to her she must leave as soon as it is weaned, and after that the real wife adopts the child as her own. Adultery, if it occurs, is punished by the death of both parties. If a trouble occurs in the street the parties living opposite are held responsible for it. Of course they try to make the parties move on and stop the row.

The idea is that every citizen must be a policeman. All married women have their eyebrows shaved. Married men have no distinctive mark. The Japanese are a jolly people. They have their illustrated "Punch," besides that sixteen newspapers, with three English—the "Herald," the "Mail," and the "News"—published in Yokohama. The present Emperor is the one hundred and twenty-fourth in regular line. In these generations there have been eight females. The present Emperor, Moutsouhito, is six feet high, twenty-two years old, and a fine specimen of a man. The Japanese are inclined to be a little dandified in their dress, and one of the embassy has ordered seventeen different fine suits in the last two months. In Japan they have a queer way of cultivating the trees and flowers. By the aid of strings they are made to grow in the form of ships, lions, tigers, cones, pyramids, houses, etc.

They have five colleges in Japan, having from five hundred to fifteen hundred students each.

"MONSIEUR DE PARIS."

Death of the Headsman of France—The Story of M. Heindrich.

Paris Correspondence of the London Daily News.

M. de Paris is dead! I do not speak of the Prince who takes his title from the French capital, but of that sinister personage who, according to Joseph de Maistre, is, after the priest, the mainstay of social order, of political tranquillity; the eliminator of the rankest weeds of humanity; the terror of the evil-doer, and yet an object of loathing to the just man—the executioner of Paris. M. de Paris made his exit from this life's stage on the morning of Good Friday. Death gave him but a short notice. He was, when returning to his house in the Boulevard Beaumarchais from hearing a *stabat* at St. Eustache, taken suddenly ill, and died some moments after, just as he reached home. A few days previously he expressed a fear that he would prove the victim of his recently extended sphere of official duties; for, in point of fact, since M. Dufaure became Minister of Justice, M. de Paris had a right to the style and title of M. de France. Within the last ten months he had to do the work of the eighty-four departmental executioners, whose posts M. Thiers abolished from motives of economy. A dreadful arrear of business fell upon his hand in consequence of the closing year of the Law Courts in the invaded departments. Lemettre, the Tropmann of the North, was the last person M. de Paris sent out of the world. Three days before he presided at the triple execution of Chartres; and on his way to the Pas de Calais he assisted at the decapitation of a woman who had aided, in 1871, in murdering a pedler, and then attempted to lay her crime at the door of the Prussians. From a fear that if Lemettre were sent by rail from the town where he was convicted to the scene of his crimes, where he was to be executed, the train conveying him might cross that of the Prince of Wales, he and M. de Paris, attended by four *gendarmes*, were locked up in a prison van, and sent jolting for thirty miles distance over a roughly-paved road. This dismal journey greatly fatigued the headsman, who, when he made it, was past 70, and had exercised his ghastly calling fifty-four years.

The real name of M. de Paris was Aimable Marie Jean Baptiste Heindrich. He was an Alsatian, and the son of the public executioner of Toulon, where he made his *debut* on the guillotine at a quadruple execution. That (according to Joseph le Maistre) instrument of public health was then infinitely more clumsy than it now is. Fifty years ago stolid impassibility and muscular power were the qualities chiefly looked for in an executioner. The future M. de Paris possessed these qualities in a rare degree, together with a faculty for mechanical contrivance and a strong ambition to perfect Dr. Guillotin's invention. Canning, in the "Anti-Jacobin," spoke of touching "with fairy hand the frolic pin." In his time it required a great amount of muscular force to get through the execution of any one who made a struggle for life. In the best of cases nothing short of a strong tug at a sort of cable brought down the cold steel knife upon the patient's head. The new decapitating machine of the Roquette Prison, constructed to replace the one solemnly burned by the Commune, has all Heindrich's successive improvements. He christened it "Jacqueline," and took an almost paternal pride in pointing out its perfections. When the sphere of his duties became wide as the boundaries of France, he bargained with the *Parquet* that, whenever he should be sent to preside at a provincial execution, he was to take Jacqueline along with him. An eminent member of the French Bar took me some years ago with a party of American young ladies to see, as Paris lions, Heindrich and the ancestresses of Jacqueline. M. de Paris then lived in the rural suburb of Valois Champerret. He inhabited a pretty and very retired villa in Rue de Bois, just skirting the Park of Neuilly. The garden was surrounded by ivy-colored walls. Some fine old trees shaded a corner of the house. Heindrich loved turf and fine art, and was, when we invaded his domain, watering a close-shaven lawn, in the centre of which stood a marble Cupid. The mischievous little god was in the act of letting an arrow fly at a nymph some yards distant from him. M. de Paris seemed bewildered at the sight of the visitors. The writer of this letter was introduced as a person wanting some guillotine statistics for a benevolent society, and the young ladies as mere curious sight-seers—the daughters of an American Judge. Our cicerone informed M. Heindrich that, being unable to see the Chamber of Horrors in Blue Beard's castle, they were determined to have a peep at the monster which he had rendered so adroit. This compliment told. The headsman, who at first looked very surly, became merely stolid. He was a very tall, muscular fellow, with blue, German eyes, thick, straight, ash-colored hair, heavy face, and sluggish movements. He apologized in very good French for being caught in his shirt sleeves, and asked permission to leave us for a moment to dress, before taking us to see four cast-off guillotines that were standing in the coach-house. Meanwhile, he begged us to step into his drawing-room, where there was a piano and an easel, with paints and paint-brushes lying near it. An old servant who stole out of an adjacent kitchen during the master's absence to chat with the strangers, informed us that they were bought for the young lady, then under a disguised name at the most fashionable convent school in Paris. The "young lady" was Heindrich's adopted daughter. She knew nothing of her putative father's profession. There was also "a young gentleman" at the Prince Imperial's Lycee, near Vanves. Before the master of the house returned, the garrulous crone managed to enlighten us as to his domestic arrangements, and the manner in which he was summoned from his household gods to discharge his public functions. A lancer brought him the summons from the Parquet, invariably at 9 in the evening. Horrible detail—when the fatal missive was received, the headsman, after ordering a solid repast for 3 in the morning, in order to strengthen his nerves, went into the coach-house with an assistant, who served him for a gardener, to operate on a calf, which he kept for the purpose of rehearsing. The headsman returned, wearing his official suit of black, and a white cravat. He did the honors of the coach-house with quiet ease, offered to send for a calf, which he said would have cost him nothing, whereupon to test some recent improvements he had effected in his instrument. One of the questions put to him by me, in my assumed character of a member of a benevolent society, was, whether he thought the separated head continued to live after it rolled into the basket. He pondered a few minutes, as if to collect his memory, and then related instances which went to support an affirmative answer. His experience was very extensive, and he thought he had better data to go upon than no matter what member of the Academy of Sciences. How many persons had passed through his hands? 139! For a moment the idea crossed my mind that Heindrich might be haunted by the heads of those he had the most trouble in executing. But he appeared so unimaginative, not to say coldly stolid, that I half credit what he related to us of a woman's head making a faint effort to spit at him, and the violent contortions of Orsini's facial muscles. Heindrich took a pride in his thorough knowledge of his business. In point of thoroughness—to compare small things with great—he was in his way a Moltke. What do you think of an executioner following Velpeau's lectures to make himself acquainted with the exact locality of that point of the spine described by French anatomists as the *nœud vital*? On the eve of Tropmann's execution, M. de Paris passed three hours in the parlor of the Governor of the Roquette prison, chatting on professional matters with a group of French journalists. The conversation happening to turn on the tortures inflicted on Chinese and Persian criminals, M. de Paris said: "I have read of what they call in China the torture of the ten thousand bits of flesh, which consists of cutting a living man into mince-meat. But the brutes engaged to do the work are so grossly ignorant, that not one of them knows exactly where to find the joint."

Heindrich obtained the post of public executioner of Paris against 552 competitors. He had a fixed salary of 9,000 francs a year, a "gratification" of 150 francs for every execution, an allowance for cabs and calves, and for coffee and brandy on the mornings on which he exercised his odious calling.